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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1225)

Name of Candidate	NIDHI THAKUR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	44930
Center	ONLINE (PATNA)	Date	18/8/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. The consequences of India's megacities producing tonnes of waste are troubling. Elaborate the statement and also discuss the significance of Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 in this regard.

भारत के मेगा नगर जो अत्यधिक मात्रा में अपशिष्ट उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं, के परिणाम चिंताजनक है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए और इस संबंध में ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian cities produce almost 150,000 tonnes of solid waste daily.

90% collected

↓

20% recycled → mostly by informal sector

↓

rest dumped

consequences

(1) Pollution – air pollution – burning releases CO_2, other greenhouse gases, furans, dioxins

water pollution – leaches into ground water and directly released into rivers/lakes

↓

oceans

land pollution – poor quality landfills → methane → leachate

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② disaster - clogging of drains
↓
Urban floods

③ biodiversity - ~~both~~ riverine, terrestrial and ~~aq~~ marine biodiversity

④ Health - diseases such as cancer, Lungs disease, heart disease, endocrine ailments.

⑤ Other kinds of waste → Sewage, e-waste
Hazardous waste, medical and pharmaceutical waste etc pose different type of challenge. - more toxic
- loss of economic value

Significance of SWM, 2016

① Role of urban and local self governments specified - broader coverage

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(ii) compulsory segregation of waste
- must for recycling and success of waste-to-energy plants.

(iii) Integration of informal waste collection micro economy into formal sector by state govt and self help groups.

(iv) Generator - pays user fees to collector

(v) fine for littering/non segregation

The need is to implement the rules and promote the concept of circular economy by reduce, reuse, refuse, recycle approach.

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2. What do you understand by compensatory afforestation? Discuss the key elements of government's policy in this context.

क्षतिपूरक वनीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? इस संदर्भ में सरकार की नीति के प्रमुख तत्वों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Afforestation after cutting of forests for non-avoidable purposes to compensate for it → compensatory afforestation. → via payments (include CA + NPV + project specific payments)

Government's policy :-

India's target (INDC) is to create 2.5-3 billion tonnes of additional carbon sink.

For this deforestation needs to be checked and afforestation promoted.

Sometimes deforestation may be necessary for development purposes.

The project developer is then obligated for compensatory afforestation.

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→ To implement this compensatory afforestation act, 2016 → enacted.

→ User agencies deposit fund into compensatory afforestn fund over past 10 years.

National – ~~90~~ 10%, state – 90%.

Rules for utilisation of the fund has now been notified [almost ₹66000 cr accumulated in the fund ↑ under Ad hoc body – (AMPA)] :- For states

80% – utilised for plantation

natural regeneration of forests

pest and disease control in forest

forest fire prevention

habitat conservation etc

20% – infrastructure related listed works.

issues with this approach → Plantation

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cannot truly compensate for natural forest.

- Other programmes, for e.g. - Green India mission - There is a need to coordinate - to deploy financial resources properly.

- Choice of trees should be according to climatic zones - for e.g. eucalyptus in grasslands not suitable

- misutilisation of funds for other purposes should be stopped.

Thus there is a need to scientifically manage and regenerate our forests.

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3. Discuss the need for Green Financing. Mentioning some of the major global initiatives for it, highlight the climate finance architecture in India.
हरित वित्तपोषण की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए। इसके लिए कुछ प्रमुख वैश्विक पहलों का उल्लेख करते हुए, भारत में जलवायु वित्त संरचना पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Green financing → ~~financing of certain~~ financial instrument or investments issued to any agency for delivery of positive environmental externalities

Need for green financing :-

(i) reducing fiscal space of governments to support projects

(ii) climate change - already 1° warmer
Urgent need of such projects

(iii) Rising demand - with people and business becoming conscious.

Major global initiatives :-

UNFCC → global environment facility

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GEF acts as a financial mechanism for other conventions also.

(2) Green climate fund :- created by UNFCC in 2011

(3) Clean development mission (CDM) and Joint implementation (JI) under kyoto protocol - to carry out emission reduction projects in developing and developed countries respectively.

(3) Climate bond initiative

(4) Green Bond issued by world bank

(5) Blue bond issued by Seychelles.

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Climate finance architecture in India

① tax and cess – coal cess;

cess on petrol and diesel (budget 2019-20)

② Renewable purchase obligations for DISCOMs via (REC) ~~ECerts~~ traded on power exchange

③ Perform achieve trade → under NMEEE via ECerts

Ultimately the aim is to incentivise environmentally sustainable source of energy compared to polluting ones.

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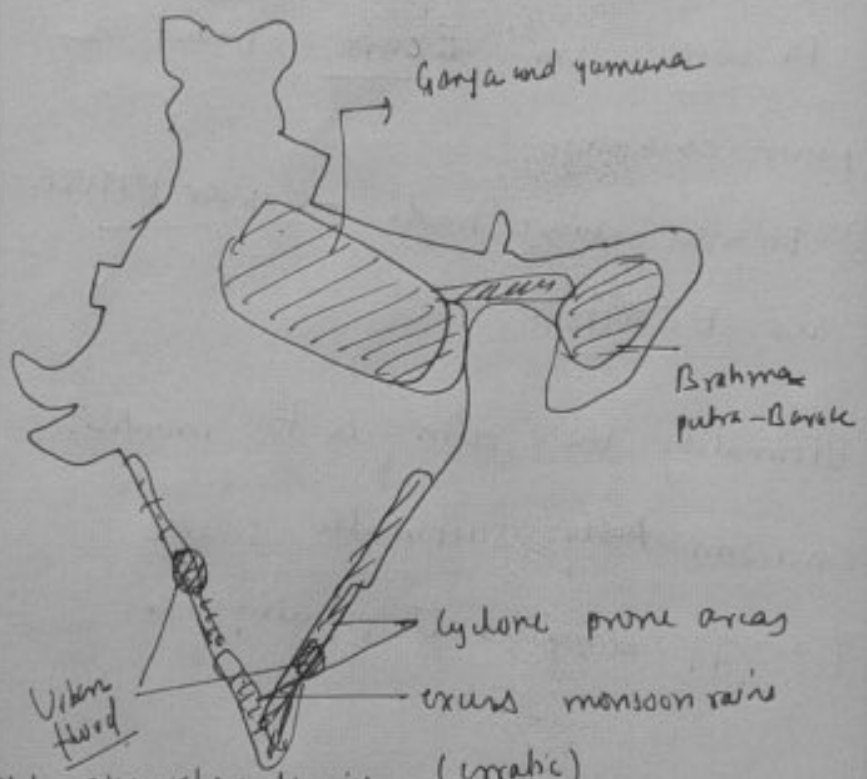
4. List the different flood prone regions in India and identify the reasons behind their frequent flooding. What are the NDMA guidelines for management of floods?

भारत के विभिन्न बाढ़ प्रवण क्षेत्रों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए और उन क्षेत्रों में बार-बार बाढ़ आने के कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। बाढ़ प्रबंधन हेतु NDMA के क्या दिशा-निर्देश हैं?

12% of India's total area (~40 million hectare) is flood prone.



d/t poor urban planning

Reasons behind frequent flooding :-

(1) Natural - floods are a natural

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phenomenon – with positive effects

a) heavy rainfall concentrated in 3-4 months

b) North - North eastern – young rivers, fragile mountains
↓
heavy silting → frequent change in course

c) high seismicity

② Anthropogenic – increased runoff due to deforestation, poor land use.

– interference in drainage – bridges, roads etc

– population pressure – encroachment on flood plain, river ~~braid~~ bed

– over grazing, over cultivation

③ cyclones – Heavy rainfall
storm surges

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(6) Unscientific dam management :-
Kerala - 2018, Maharashtra Karnataka 2019

NDMA guidelines

(1) ~~Prepared~~ Prevention :- (Structural)
Dams/reservoirs ; embankments levees ; drainage improvement & removing obstacles ; channel improvement by dredging at confluence, outfalls ; diversion of flood water ; catchment area treatment, anti erosion work

(Non structural) - Flood plain zoning
Flood proofing of structures and buildings - raised height.

(2) Flood management plans by all dmtt

(3) Training, awareness generation

(4) Capacity building of all stakeholders including community, CBO, NGO

(5) Response - Incident command system through emergency operation centre

(6) Flood forecasting and warning :- increasing number of rain and rainwater gauges

(7) Transboundary coordination.

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5. What are the priorities for action identified under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction? Elaborate how India's National Plan for Disaster Management has tried to integrate Sendai Framework.
आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण के लिए सेंडाई फ्रेमवर्क के अंतर्गत चिन्हित कार्यवाही हेतु प्राथमिकताएं क्या हैं? सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए कि किस प्रकार आपदा प्रबंधन के लिए भारत की राष्ट्रीय योजना ने सेंडाई फ्रेमवर्क को समाहित करने का प्रयास किया है।

SFDRR adopted by UN for comprehensive disaster management

Priorities for action :-

1. Understanding risk
2. investment in Risk reduction for resilience
3. Governance in disaster risk.
4. enhance preparedness for response and build back better for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

India's NADM has tried to integrate by chosing 5 thematic areas for action :-

1. Understanding risk
2. intra agency coordination
3. investing in structural
4. investing in non structural
5. capacity development.

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Actions :-

① Integrating approach and role clarity :-
horizontal and vertical integration
- ~~new~~ regional approach which will be also be used for developmental planning → thus reducing risk and improving governance

② identified major activities for eg
early warning, dissemination, medical care, fuel, transport, search, rescue etc - thus enhancing preparedness

③ has given a general framework with enough flexibility to improve governance

④ Focus on training, capacity building, integrating best practices.

⑤ Promoting design which is scalable

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issues — too generic and without any specific timeline. Fund mobilsation is also not clear.

Need is to invest more in research and development and including disaster risk reduction at the time of development planning itself. It should be followed by proper monitoring and evaluation

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6. Define the term invasive species and provide examples from flora and fauna in India. What are the threats associated with the expansion of invasive species? In this context also discuss measures to address these threats.

आक्रामक प्रजातियों को परिभाषित कीजिए और भारत में वनस्पति एवं जंतु जगत से उदाहरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। आक्रामक प्रजातियों के विस्तार से जुड़े खतरे क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में इन खतरों को दूर करने के उपायों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Species which exist outside their present or past area of occurence and are a threat to biodiversity - invasive alien species.

e.g Fauna :- African apple snail, Papaya mealy Bug, cotton mealy bug, amazon sailfin catfish. Among flora :- Parthenium, Acacia, Prosopis juliflora etc

- They have become more common due to increasing trade and globalisation. They then thrive due to absence of any natural predator.

Threats :-

1) competition for local flora / fauna

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ii) disrupt the food chain

iii) may act as disease ~~transm~~ transmitting agent.

iv) can even lead to extinction of other species

v) Pest in agriculture, forestry, fisheries.

vi) issues in recreational activities and tourism

Measures to address:-

i) convention of biodiversity (CBD) and Aichi targets case - IAS

ii) Global invasive species program to support CBD

iii) IUCN → ~~expert~~ specialist group → facilitating the exchange of information and knowledge to ensure linkage with policy making.

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IV) Border control measures such as screening routes of transmission of these species

V) SDG 15 also cover IAS.

~~These~~ According to IUCN, 5-25% alien species turn invasive.

Proper analysis and then eradication in a phased manner with native plantation ~~of those~~ is essential to preserve already threatened biodiversity and maintain ecological equilibrium.

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7. What is Environment Impact Assessment? Identifying the different processes involved in the exercise, highlight the purpose of carrying out this assessment. Further, mention in brief the status of EIA in India.

पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन (EIA) क्या है? इस कवायद में सम्मिलित विभिन्न प्रक्रियाओं की पहचान करते हुए, इस मूल्यांकन को पूरा करने के उद्देश्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत में EIA की स्थिति का संक्षेप में उल्लेख कीजिए।

Mandated under environment protection act, 1986 – EIA aims to predict and mitigate environmental impact of any development project.

Process :-

i) Screening :- whether EIA is needed

ii) Scoping :- which areas of impact should be considered

iii) Main EIA :- prediction → evaluation
↓
summary & mitigation

iv) submit to CPCB → Public hearing
→ gets an NOC

v) MoEFCC's impact assessment authority
→ gives final clearance.

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Purpose:-

i) to balance developmental needs with environmental concerns

ii) ensure local participation

iii) ~~proper~~ continuous monitoring and evaluation to ensure accountability.

iv) to cover all base line data to prevent any contingency.

Status of EIA

- Has brought a paradigm change
- focus on sustainability, participation, accountability
- issues with quality → project proponent has the primary responsibility to fund the EIA → conflict of interest
- lack of proper data collection
- lack of expertise from various field

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such as social scientist and anthropologists in the expert panel.

- arbitrarily chosen consultants
- delayed public hearing with low participation ~~e.g. for shail~~

e.g recently SC stopped work of BMC along the beach as the EIA was not conducted with due process.

EIA is an efficient tool to ensure sustainable growth. It should be implemented properly.

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8. What is Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)? Highlighting the need for adopting CSA, mention some of its key characteristics.

जलवायु स्मार्ट कृषि (CSA) क्या है? CSA अपनाने की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसकी कुछ प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Food and agricultural organisation (FAO) defines CSA as agriculture which absorbs greenhouse gases, increase yield and productivity, is not vulnerable to climate changes thus leading to food security and sustainable development.

Need for adopting CSA :-

i) Rising population :- more demand by 2050, 70% more food will need to be produced globally

ii) vulnerability of agriculture :- especially in developing countries where it is rain fed

Economic survey → farmers' income will reduce by 5-14% due to change in temperature, precipitation

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iii) Yield :- has levelled off / is declining.

iv) emerging challenges :- Pests, weeds, declining biodiversity (monocropping)

v) Entire food value chain - from crop production, cattle, processing, transport → contributed to 1/3rd of total CO_2 emission.

vi) Agriculture can become net absorber of CO_2 if done properly

vii) need to increase farmers' income.

Key characteristics

i) Participatory - takes every stakeholder viewpoint into account → to arrive at a strategy.

ii) prevents uncoordinated and competing land use → Adopts a landscape approach → integrated planning and management.

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iii) has multiple entry points at different levels :-
development of technology, use of ICT, insurance scheme, value chain, strengthening of institutions, enabling policy environment.

iv) ~~engages~~ engages women and marginal groups.

Thus there is need for agriculture that is more productive, resilient and mitigates ~~CO_2~~ GHG emission rather than contribute to it.

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9. Enumerate the key factors responsible for bad air quality in Indian cities. Also, explain the significant aspects of the Air Quality Index launched in 2014.

भारतीय शहरों में वायु की खराब गुणवत्ता के लिए उत्तरदायी प्रमुख कारकों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, 2014 में आरंभ किए गए वायु गुणवत्ता सूचकांक के महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।

WHO's global air report → ~~India~~ 14 out of 15 most polluted cities in the world are Indian.

key factors responsible :-

(i) Population pressure - rising number of vehicles

(ii) Poor compliance with regulation -

(a) location of industries, power plants → poor compliance with emission norms

(b) poor public transport, no last mile connectivity, congestion on roads (leading to enhanced transit time. e.g in mumbai - takes 65% more time to travel due to traffic), quality of engines in vehicles.

(iii) indoor air pollution - 22-50% of ambient air pollution

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iv) unplanned urbanization

v) lack of trees, green spaces, natural wet lands.

vi) surrounding areas - stubble burning in (in Punjab Haryana) Delhi NCR

vii) construction, unpaved roads, mining.

Aspects of Air quality index launched in 2014:-

i) meant to display air quality in easily understandable colour coded form based on underlying parameters such as NO_x, SO_x, CO, O_3, $PM_{2.5}$ PM_{10} NH_3 and Pb. (total 8 pollutants)

ii) based on national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS)

iii) Total 6 AQI categories based on standards and likely health impact.

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Proper monitoring is the first step towards ensuring accountability of all stakeholders in ensuring good air quality for citizens of India.

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10. Write short notes on the following terms:
निम्नलिखित पदावलियों पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए:
(a) Hazard and Disaster
संकट और आपदा

Hazard → Natural (or man made) phenomenon that has the potential to damage life, property, environment.

Disaster → when damage due to hazard exceeds the coping capacity of society using its local resources, its called a disaster.

Hazards are unavoidable for e.g. earthquake Tsunami, cyclones, variations in rainfalls

Hazards are converted to disasters based on the vulnerability of the population which depends on :-

Underlying causes	dynamic pressure	unsafe condition
- Poverty	- lack of insti-tutional strength	- dangerous location

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- physical disability → poor access to resource	skill, education, training - unplanned urbanization - environmental degradation	- poor infrastructure - unsafe building.

The main purpose of disaster management is to prevent hazards from converting into disaster by reducing vulnerability

10. (b) Disaster Risk and Vulnerability
आपदा जोखिम और सुभेद्यता

Risk posed by a disaster depends on its severity, vulnerability of underlying population, preparedness of community and institutions, ability to respond, ~~and~~ recover and rehabilitate.

Risk = Hazard X vulnerability

~~Risk~~ There is a need of understanding risk by scientific analysis of natural / man made hazards - area at risk - their (hazard zonation mapping)

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vulnerability - of population
- of infrastructure
- of institutions

and then taking steps to mitigate them by structural / non structural methods.

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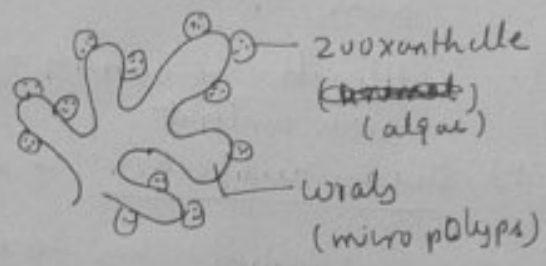
11. What are the characteristic features of coral reef ecosystems? Highlighting their importance, identify some of the threats being faced by them.

प्रवाल भित्ति पारिस्थितिक तंत्र की विशिष्ट विशेषताएं क्या हैं? उनके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनके द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे कुछ खतरों की पहचान कीजिए।

Coral reef — Colonies of coral polyps held together by calcium carbonate.



They occur in symbiotic relation with one-celled algae (zooxanthelle))

Coral → provide shelter ; algae → photosynthesis (food)

They occure in shallow, clear, oxygenated, warm waters in tropical oceans.

Importance :-

i) Rainforests of oceans - 0.1% of world's ocean area - 25% of all marine species

ii) ecosystem services - tourism, fishery, shoreline protection, biotechnology

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Threat :-

i) excess nutrients - (harmful to corals) from agricultural runoff, sewage, effluents → causing algal blooms → block sunlight

ii) Ocean acidification - due to increase CO_2 absorption by oceans

iii) temperature - rising sea temperature. corals require 26-28°C water

iv) chemicals - e.g sunscreen, paints

v) over fishing - e.g bottom trawling, balast fishing

vi) disease - virus

Massive coral bleaching → expulsion of zooxanthellae occurs under these conditions → corals become growth stunted, vulnerable to disease → finally die.

Given their ~~eco~~ ecological and economic significance it is essential to

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preserve them.

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12. Explain the concepts of Bio-magnification and Bio-accumulation. Also, provide examples of the harmful impact of these two processes on the environment and human health.

जैव-आवर्धन और जैव-संचयन की अवधारणाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, पर्यावरण और मानव स्वास्थ्य पर इन दोनों प्रक्रियाओं के हानिकारक प्रभावों का उदाहरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Bio accumulation - accumulation of chemicals in fatty tissue of living organism and their concentration. e.g DDT gets accumulated in fish from river water

Bio magnification - rising concentration of chemicals (as a percentage of body weight) with rising level in food chain. Fig 1 DDT fish (1%) → DDT hawk (10%)

Properties → non degradable, mobile, lipid soluble and biologically active

Harmful impact :-

① Threat to biodiversity :- chemicals from plastic, fertilizers, industrial

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effluents e.g. – DDT, bisphenol A etc

gets accumulated in marine organisms

→ causes disease, during in reproduction and death

(ii) threat to health – humans consume ~~scaped~~ animal based food further magnification → diseases e.g. Minamata disease (from mercury), cancers from polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), heavy metal poisoning etc.

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13. Identify and explain the importance of key elements of action in disaster management cycle during the post-disaster phase.
आपदा पश्चात चरण के दौरान आपदा प्रबंधन चक्र में कार्यवाही के प्रमुख तत्वों के महत्व की पहचान और व्याख्या कीजिए।

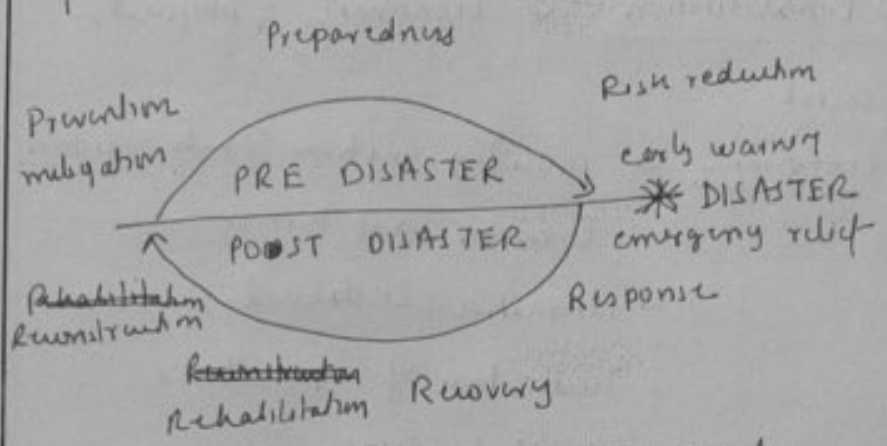

fig :- Disaster management cycle

1) Emergency response and relief :-

(a) immediate search and rescue, evacuation are essential

(b) providing immediate medical assistance

(c) provision of food, shelter, water, sanitation provision

(d) importance - reduce damage to life and health

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(2) Recovery – from psychological trauma by proper counselling

(3) Rehabilitation – economic, physical, social

economic – providing one time cash assistance, loan on easy term
- alternative livelihood
- restoration of agriculture, small business

social – restart education
– rehabilitate ~~wo~~ destitute women and children in family like environment
- shelter, training
- shelter homes

Physical – ~~pro~~ as close as to original residence
- avoid secondary displacement

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This is essential to start normal life and economy at the earliest and prevent long term damage.

(4) Reconstruction :- on the principle of build back better
- include standard codes and practices (e.g flood proofing, BIS codes for earthquake resident building and infra structure)
- sustainable livelihood. reduces

Most essential as it ^ ~~improves~~ the vulnerability and enhances preparedness for future hazards.

Post disaster ~~manage~~ actions are an essential tool to minimise damage and enhance future resilience.

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14. Drought may be caused by natural factors but it is turned into a disaster by human induced factors. Discuss.

सूखा प्राकृतिक कारकों से पड़ सकता है, लेकिन यह मानव प्रेरित कारकों से एक आपदा में परिवर्तित हो जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Drought is deficiency of rainfall from its normal pattern in a region for an extended period of time leading to general suffering in society. Variation is rainfall is a natural phenomenon (more so for Indian monsoons).

Thus meteorological drought is caused by natural factors. It turns into a disaster when it converts into hydrological drought (water resources) and agricultural drought (affecting crops, ~~and~~ livestock).

Human induced factors that turns drought into disaster :-

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① Enhanced vulnerability –
- rainfed agriculture – ~~overwhelming~~
- overwhelming dependence on agriculture
- social and economic inequity

② Faulty practices –
ⓐ poor water management
- monocropping, water guzzling crops (sugarcane in marathwada)

ⓑ poor prioritisation
- power plants in water-shortage areas, beer industry in maharashtra (when horticulture is dying)
- no rainwater harvesting, dependence on groundwater, natural waterbodies drying up due to encroachment, traditional methods of irrigation (tanks) out of use

③ Deforestation, over grazing, environmental degradation – more erratic rainfall, increased land degradation, desertification

All these factors have significantly

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increased the vulnerability of population to drought threatening food security and social stability. It is essential to check this deviations and implement suitable practices to improve resilience.

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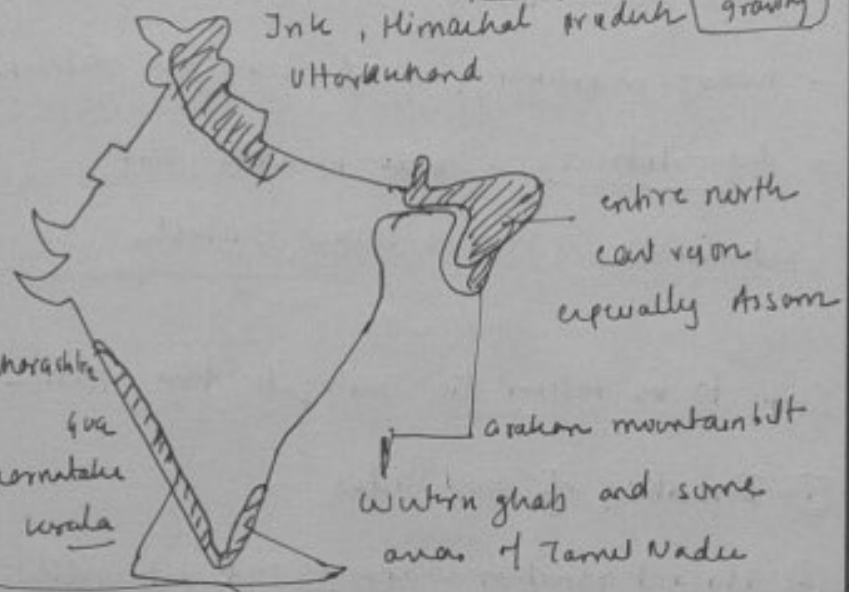
15. Identify the areas affected by and the causes of landslides in India. Mention different steps that need to be taken to mitigate the effects of landslides.
भारत में भूस्खलन से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों और इसके कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। भूस्खलन का प्रभाव कम करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले विभिन्न कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Around 14% of India's total land area is prone to landslide (downward movement of land/rock due to gravity)



Natural causes :-
In Northern and N-E - Young mountains
- rivers
- high seismicity

Western ghats and Nilgiris - heavy rainfall
- steep slopes

Anthropogenic :- unloading of mass from slope for construction

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- overloading of slope due to built up construction
- undercutting of slope
- drawdown of large amount of water from valley below
- heavy machinery, road, railways construction
- deforestation - ~~[illegible]~~ increases soil saturation, makes slope unstable

Steps to be taken to mitigate the effects:-

① Inventory of landslides

② Hazard zonation mapping and vulnerability analysis on area based approach

③ Early warning and forecast at selected high risk areas e.g Real time landslide warning system in Sikkim darjeeling.

④ slope stabilisation - Afforestation
- removal of debris from slope
- improving surface and subsurface

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drainage
- nailing, bolting, anchoring, tie back,
- geo grid, geotextiles

(5) Regulation of human settlements in land slide prone areas

(6) enforcement of Building codes, land use bye laws and urban plans.

(7) mitigation of effects of land slide dam by warning and evacuation

(8) awareness generation, training, capacity building of all stake holders - especially community (1st responder)

(9) more research into - geological and geotechnical processes, early warning system etc

(10) Proper response through incident command system via emergency operation system
- early search and evacuation
- coordinated rescue.

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16. Highlight the reasons which make coastal regions particularly susceptible to climate change. What steps have been taken by the government of India to address the same?

उन कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए जो तटीय क्षेत्रों को विशेष रूप से जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति अतिसंवेदनशील बनाते हैं। इसे संबोधित करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Coastal regions in India accomodate 160 million population. These are particularly susceptible to climate change due to :-

i) Proximity to ocean – sea level rise due to rising temperature and thermal expansion of water will directly affect these areas

ii) Dependence on ocean resources such as fishery, tourism industry and port led development – These are hampered due to climate change

iii) Disasters such as cyclones, tsunami

iv) Surface water, ground water both susceptible to contamination, salinity ingress

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v) High density population and critical infrastructure such as oil wells, refineries, nuclear power plants in these areas

vi) Loss of natural protective mechanism.

Steps taken by government of India

i) Coastal ~~zone~~ regulation zones, guidelines
- flexible approach with decentralisation

ii) NDMA guidelines for disaster
- effective in Odisha (Cyclone Fani)
- Early warning system

iii) Preservation and expansion of mangroves, coastal belt plantation, bioshields, wetlands, coral reefs

iv) construction of saline embankments, sea walls, dune reconstruction, rehabilitation

v) ~~mainte~~ construction and maintenance of infrastructure - roads, power, communication lines

vi) Integrated coastal zone management ~~plans~~ project

vii) Blue flag beach certification

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Thus government is acting to holistically address challenges along with ensuring development in tribal areas.

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17. What are the causes of forest fires and their effects on the ecosystem? How can forest fires be prevented? Also mention the steps that have been taken by the government in this regard.

दावानल (जंगल की आग) के कारण और पारिस्थितिक तंत्र पर उसके प्रभाव क्या हैं? दावानल को किस प्रकार रोका जा सकता है? साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Almost 65% of recorded forest area in India is susuptible to forest fires. There have been increasing in frequency, intensity and severity.

Causes – I) Natural phenomenon which aids in regeneration – causes – friction, lightening

II) human – cigarette, bonfires, jhum cultivation etc start frequent fires

III) forest degradation, replacement of natural forest with plantation which burn severely (chir pine), invasive alien species such as Lantana camara

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~~To prev~~ There is no need to have zero forest fire policy. Rather, ~~they~~ forests should be properly managed to prevent intentional / unintentional fires and reduce their intensity.

i) Clearing of forest floor and undergrowth
- chemically, biologically, mechanically

ii) creation of ditches (fire line) to prevent ~~growth~~ spread of fire

iii) removal of invasive alien species such as eucalyptus from western ghats, lantana camara from forest floors etc

iv) ~~early~~ monitoring, early warning and effective response - use of remote sensing, ground patrolling

v) Prevent encroachment on forest land

vi) community involvement in prevention and management.

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measures by government

i) creation of fire line

ii) creation of water harvesting structure

iii) Forest fire prevention and management scheme (FFPMS)

iv) MoEFCC - national plan for forest fire control

v) International coordination - information from NASA satellites

vi) Training of forest department officials

There is a need to improve quality of forests by joint forest management and thus holistically preventing fires and other disasters.

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18. Discuss the reasons and implications of land degradation and desertification as major environmental challenges facing India. Suggest the measures needed to address them.

भारत द्वारा सामना की जा रही प्रमुख पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियों के रूप में भू-निम्नीकरण और मरुस्थलीकरण के कारणों और निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए। उनमे निपटने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Land degradation i.e deteriorating quality of land and desertification i.e land degradation in and / semi and arying have emerged as major environmental challenges facing India.

Reasons :-

(i) Deforestation

(ii) soil erosion due to over cultivation, faulty cultivation techniques, overgrazing

(iii) excessive use of chemicals in agriculture

(iv) water erosion - due to loss of vegetation cover

(v) salinity - due to flood irrigation techniques

(vi) mining, unplanned urbanization and other land use change.

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implications

- 30% of India's land area is degraded and 1.8 million hectare is desertified. leading to economic, ecological and social adverse effects.

→ declining crop productivity due to loss of top soil, declining water holding capacity, declining organic content and porosity

→ siltation of ~~rean~~ rivers → worsening flood situation

→ ~~micro~~ ~~complicated~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

→ affects soil micro fauna and flora

→ affects terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity by loss of habitat

→ contributes to green house gas emission by releasing stored carbon.

→ air pollution – dust storms

Measures :- Land degradation neutrality is one of the ~~goals~~ SDGs.

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(i) ~~Eco~~ Agriculture – intercropping, mixed cropping, mulching – precision irrigation – ridge and furrow irrigation, contour bunding – agroforestry

– terrace farming – organic farming
– stop shifting cultivation

(ii) Afforestation

(iii) sustainable grazing, pasture and forage crop improvement, silvo pastoral management.

(iv) Desert control – grazing, fencing etc

(v) Involving local community

Land is a valuable and non renewable resource. It is essential to prevent land degradation and desertification by undertaking sustainable practices.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1228)

Name of Candidate	NIDHI THAKUR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	044930
Center	PATNA	Date	29-08-19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

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1. Explain the importance of departmentally related standing committees in improving the overall effectiveness of Parliament. Also, discuss the issues that they currently face. (150 Words) 10 Marks

संसद की समग्र प्रभावकारिता में सुधार लाने में विभागों से संबद्ध स्थायी समितियों के महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान में उनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

There are 24 DRSCs at present, each consisting of 21 members.

Importance in improving effectiveness

① Examines demand for grant of each dept/ ministry separately
- detailed, indepth, close scrutiny

② flexible procedure

③ Devoid of party-bias

④ Provides opportunity to various parliamentarians, opposition, Rajya Sabha members.

⑤ can avail expert assistance

⑥ Examines long term policy of each ministry also.

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Thus parliament is better able to ensure accountability of executive (especially financial)

Issues that limit :-

① Not concerned with policy matters

② Only advisory in nature

③ does not consider matter being considered by other parliamentary committees.

Thus ~~DRCs~~ DRSCs are an important tool in improving overall effectiveness of parliament. Further reforms such as making minutes public (transcripts) and regular action taken reports from government will enhance transparency and accountability.

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2. Illustrate how pressure groups have emerged as a strong mechanism for making democracy participatory and responsive. (150 Words) 10 Marks

उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए कि किस प्रकार दबाव समूह, लोकतंत्र को सहभागी और अनुक्रियाशील बनाने हेतु एक सुदृढ़ तंत्र के रूप में उभरे हैं।

Pressure groups – groups of individuals that come together to promote and defend their interest without attempting to gain formal control of government.

Although they are inherently designed to promote a particular group's interest, they make a representative democracy more participatory and responsive

Participatory – ① Articulate ~~interests of~~ disparate interests among various sections of a group. e.g Trade unions

② mobilise public opinion – e.g majdoor kisan shakti sangathan

③ fill that gaps left by political parties (as most political parties compete for same social base) :– broader outreach e.g religious groups of minorities

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Responsive – ① direct policy making by electioneering, funding, lobbying.

② influence administration by maintaining rapport with bureaucracy.

③ may use ~~illegitimate~~ extra-legal methods also e.g. strike, protest, demonstrations.

④ promote political education through political debate.

But, due to poor economic resources and socio-religious-ethnic factionalism, pressure groups in India have not been able to achieve their true potential. (e.g. farmers remain organised). There is a need for better civil consciousness to allow pressure groups to ensure participatory and responsive democracy.

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3. Explain the structure and functions of the National Human Rights Commission. In view of its functioning since its inception, suggest measures for further improvement. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग की संरचना और कार्यों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इसकी स्थापना के बाद से इसके कार्य पद्धति के आलोक में, आगे और सुधार हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

NHRC was established under National human ~~rights commission~~ protection of human rights act after India ratified UN human rights convention.

Structure

↓

Chairman [retd chief justice of India]

↓

(4) members

- serving/retd judge of SC
- serving/retd CJ of HC
- (2) eminent persons with knowledge of Human rights

↳ (4) ex-officio
- NCSC chairman
- NCST chairman
- NC of minority chairman
- NC of women Chairman

Functions → inquire into allegations of human rights violations
- on complain
- suo motu
- order of court

→ undertaking studies / research

→ cooperation with civil society / international organisation

→ specific action – visiting prisons, factories

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→ recommending prosecution, interim relief, compensation, penalty etc

→ approaches SC/HC for directions/writ petitions.

→ review safeguards / recommend measures for effective implementation.

Since its inception :- major achievements involve - advocacy of right to food, abolition of child labour, legislation such as prevention of child marriage act, promotion of rights of disabled, HIV +ve, manual scavengers etc

Measures to improve

① providing dedicated investigative staff
② inclusive membership - suitable criteria
③ remove 1 year limitation period
④ timely action taken report
⑤ inclusion of armed forces/ secret service
⑥ Better funding.

Potential of NHRC should be properly achieved.

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4. Highlight the ordinance-making powers of the Governor. Also enumerate the range of steps open to him when a Bill is presented after its passage by the state legislature. (150 Words) 10 Marks

राज्यपाल की अध्यादेश जारी करने की शक्तियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, राज्य विधायिका द्वारा पारित कोई विधेयक जब उसे प्रस्तुत किया जाता है तब उसके पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्पों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Indian constitution under article 213 provides ordinance making power to governor of states to deal with emergency situations. when legislative assembly is not in session. (or council)

Every ordinance thus made must be passed by the legislative assembly within ~~2 month~~ 6 weeks of its assembly.

Ordinance making power is co-extensive ~~regarding~~ with law-making power of assembly (except duration) [only on those SUBJECTS on which state can make law. constitutional limitations e.g. Fundamental rights]

Governor can also withdraw ordinance anytime.

State assembly may pass a resolution disapproving it / ordinance ceases to operate if not within 6 ~~mo~~ weeks

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Bill presented to Governor after being passed, he/she has following option (article 200)

- may give assent
- may withhold assent (absolute veto) (suspensive veto)
- may return the bill
- may ~~reject~~ reserve take no action (pocket veto)
- may ~~refer~~ reserve the bill ~~to~~ for consideration of president (article 201)

mandatory

- when deals with High court's position

discretionary

- national security
- ~~fundamental~~ rights
  - deals with articles 14
- DPSPs
- matters of national importance
- ultra vires of constitution

Once referred to president, role of governor ends. Further decision will be taken by president.

Thus role of governor at state level is similar to president at centre but he/she also acts as an agent of centre

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5. Discuss the issue of 'office of profit' as it has featured in the recent practices and debates in Indian polity. (150 Words) 10 Marks

हालिया परिपाटियों और वाद-विवादों के आलोक में भारतीय राजव्यवस्था में 'लाभ के पद' के मुद्दे पर चर्चा कीजिए।

'Office of profit' - is referred to in constitution (art 102, 191) with regard to disqualification of MPs / MLAs. Although it is not defined (in constitution / RPA, 195), it has been defined through various judicial pronouncements :-

i) To prevent conflict of interest in legislators' role of holding executive accountable

ii) to uphold independence of legislators and ensure separation of powers

iii) usually an office where -
- appointing authority is government
- remuneration decided by "
- termination of service " "
- power that comes with it.

Recent years have seen proliferations

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of exemptions from office of profit under both central and state acts.

e.g. Post of parliamentary secretaries in Delhi

Issues and Debates

i) Post of parliamentary secretary violates 15% constitutional provision of limiting maximum no. of ~~council~~ of ministers to 15% total strength of LS/assembly.

ii) violates principle of separation of powers.

Need of the hour is to properly define office of profit to prevent its exploitation.

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6. Highlight the importance of State Finance Commission in strengthening fiscal federalism in India. Do you agree with the view that they have not been provided with the necessary environment to play their rightful role?
(150 Words) 10 Marks

भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को सुदृढ़ करने में राज्य वित्त आयोग के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि इन्हें अपनी यथोचित भूमिका के निर्वहण हेतु आवश्यक वातावरण प्रदान नहीं किया गया है?

State finance commission aims to implement true fiscal decentralisation in India.

Importance :-

i) recommends on the ~~principle of~~ distribution devolution of net proceeds of taxes to local governments by state governments

ii) determination of taxes that may be assigned to LG

iii) ~~prin~~ principles of grants-in-aid to local government

iv) measures to improve financial positions of panchayat/LG

v) such matter referred to it by the governor.

Thus it aims to strengthen fiscal position of local government and usher participation and better governance.

Hindrances in their functioning :-

① inadequate implementation of recomm-

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ndations

(ii) Delayed action taken reports on annual reports

(iii) lack of expertise in SFC itself.

(iv) multiple subjects under 11th, 12th schedule are also primary responsibility of states eg health - so states are hesitant in devolving funds.

(v) Union Govt not taken adequate measures to strengthen SFC.. Strengthening of state finance commission and proper implementation of their report will go a long way in ensuring true fiscal federalism.

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8. Independent India adopted a modified version of the Westminster model of government. In this context discuss the commonalities and differences between the political system of India and UK. (150 Words) 10 Marks

स्वतंत्र भारत ने सरकार की वेस्टमिंस्टर प्रणाली का एक संशोधित संस्करण अपनाया। इस संदर्भ में भारत और UK की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के मध्य समानताओं और विभेदों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India adopted modified version of the westminster model of government due to its familiarity, greater responsibility (vis-a-vis stability) and diverse ~~natu~~ nature of society.

Commonalities with UK

① Parliamentary system of government with crown in parliament (President - part of parliament in India) with central role of PM

② Bicameralism
- House of Lords = Rajya Sabha
- House of commons = Lok sabha

③ First past the post system of election for Lok sabha elections

④ Cabinet system to ensure collective responsibility

⑤ legislative procedures, parliamentary privileges etc

⑥ Indian bureaucracy (like British - neutral + independent)

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Differences

India	UK
① Republican - elected president [Head of state]	① Monarchial - King / queen [Head of state]
② Limited power to parliament due to written constitution, federal structure, judicial review, fundamental rights etc	② Parliamentary sovereignty
③ Prime minister from either LS / RS	③ PM only from House of commons
④ Non MPs can become ministers (for 6 months)	④ Cannot
⑤ No concept of 'shadow cabinet'	⑤ shadow cabinet from opposition as ready alternate government.
⑥ No legal responsibility of minister	⑥ legal responsibility (acts are countersigned by ministers)
⑦ Election date decided by EC	⑦ by PM - ruling party on advantage

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9. List the parliamentary mechanisms available for the scrutiny of regulators. Also, discuss major steps through which parliamentary oversight of regulators can be strengthened. (150 Words) 10 Marks

नियामकों की संवीक्षा के लिए उपलब्ध संसदीय प्रणालियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, उन प्रमुख कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से नियामकों की संसदीय निगरानी को सुदृढ़ किया जा सकता है।

Parliament holds regulators accountable by discussing their functioning, evaluating their impact and suggesting reforms through various mechanisms.

① Question hour, Zero hour
→ inquiries from ministers about the ~~dept~~ regulators from their deptt.

② discussions — short duration discussion,

③ Departmentally related standing committees

④ Finance committees such as Public account committee, estimates committee, committee on public undertakings e.g
PAC → RBI after demonetization

Measures to ~~ins~~ strengthen parliamentary oversight
① well defined roles and objectives of

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regulators declared in statutes itself
– will make assessment easier.

② independent assessment authority to assess regulator → will assist parliamentary committees

③ Increasing internal expertise of committees – along with multi stakeholder participation eg business leaders consumers, civil society – 360° impact assessment.

④ Regular and timely actions taken report.

There is a need for effective regulation as well as enhanced competition in the economy. Parliamentary mechanisms should be strengthened to achieve this.

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10. Political parties are an integral part of the democratic set up of India. In the context, discuss the need for strengthening the process of institutionalization of intra-party democracy in political parties in India.

(150 Words) 10 Marks

राजनीतिक दल भारत की लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था के अभिन्न अंग हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में राजनीतिक दलों में अंत: दलीय लोकतंत्र को संस्थागत किये जाने की प्रक्रिया को सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Political parties have almost an exclusive monopoly over chosing candidates for election who will ultimately form government.

Integral part of democratic set up:-

(i) To put up best candidates
(ii) contributing in free and fair elections
(iii) mobilisation of people towards relevant socio economic cause
(iv) ensuring a long term vision for country

But, the inner functioning of parties are opaque and non-democratic leading to - criminalisation of politics (31% in current Lok sabha)
- role of money power - violates right of genuine candidate (68% anonymous donation)
- caters to narrow interests (act like pressure groups).

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– not followed ~~chief~~ chief information commissioner's 2013 order of opening PIOs – so still out of RTI

Need for institutionalising intra party democracy :–

① Regular intra party elections

② implement RTI with certain exceptions

③ ~~open~~ transparency in funding

④ Powers to ECI to deregister political parties.

Thus, ~~true democrat~~ for true democratic spirit to develop effective political mobilisation via fair and transparent political parties is crucial.

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11. Explain why it is argued that India is a sui generis case of federalism. (250 Words) 15 Marks

व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह तर्क क्यों दिया जाता है कि भारत संघवाद का एक अद्वितीय उदाहरण है।

Indian constitution establishes a federal form of government which is unique in many ways.

Traditional federal provisions

① Dual polity – separate government at union and states (federal units)

② Division of powers – by constitution itself ; within their respective spheres they are supreme

③ written, rigid and supreme constitution with an independent judiciary to enforce principles of federalism and settle disputes (article 131)

Unique Indian features

① formation by disintegration (not a result of any agreement unlike US)

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- states have no right to territorial integrity (indestructible union of distributible states)

② Unitary bias

2.1 Union list - more subject
concurrent list - central law prevails over state list
Residuary powers to union (art 249)

2.2 parliamentary control over state legislation - via Rajya Sabha (art 249)
- to implement international treaties
- during national emergency, president's rule etc

2.3 - governor - nominal executive who also acts as centre's agent
- report to president (art 356)
- reserve bills (art 201)

2.4 - emergency provisions
art 352, 356, 360
National emergency, President's rule, financial emergency.

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③ other provisions – single constitution, single citizenship, integrated judiciary, common election and audit machinery, all India services, procedure of constitutional amendment. (states cannot initiate except for legislative council's creation/abolition)

Supreme court in S.R. Bommai judgment (1994) opined that Indian federalism is a matter of constitutional principle not of administrative convenience. Thus although there is unitary bias in certain scenarios, Indian constitution is a sui generis case of federalism to protect its unique diversity.

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12. Indian Constitution displays multiple features adopted from the practices around the world. Explain. How did the Government of India Act 1935 influence the constitution of independent India? **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

भारतीय संविधान विश्व भर की परिपाटियों से अंगीकृत किए गए कई लक्षणों को प्रदर्शित करता है। व्याख्या कीजिए। भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 ने किस प्रकार स्वतंत्र भारत के संविधान को प्रभावित किया?

India constitution was developed at a time in history when most of the constitutional principles had already been determined.

Founding fathers thus adopted best practices from around the world along with certain unique features to suit specific Indian needs

For c.1

British – most of the features of Indian polity

- Parliamentary system
- First past the post elections
- Cabinet system
- Bureaucracy
- Bicameralism
- Legislative procedures

American – Fundamental rights, Judicial review, Judicial independence, removal of judges, impeachment of president

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Canadian – federalism with a unitary bias, governor appointed by centre, advisory jurisdiction of supreme court

French – liberty, fraternity, equality in preamble

Irish – Directive principles of state policy
nomination of members to RS.

German – suspension of FRs during emergency

Russian – fundamental duties, ideals of Justice in preamble.

South African – procedure of constitutional amendment

Japanese – "procedure established by law".

Government of India Act, 1935 has had a major influence on Indian constitution:-

① Federal scheme with 3 level division of subjects under union (federal) list, provincial list and concurrent list

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(2) office of governor

(3) Judiciary - federal court influenced supreme court

(4) Emergency provisions

(5) Public service commission

(6) administrative details

(7) Instruments of instructions — DPSPs.

But, ultimately, Indian constitution is homegrown constitution developed according to the nationalistic and egalitarian ideology that developed over the course of freedom struggle

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13. Highlighting different Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms available in India, explain their importance. Also, mention different measures that have been adopted to further improve the framework of ADR in India. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

भारत में उपलब्ध विभिन्न वैकल्पिक विवाद समाधान (ADR) तंत्रों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में ADR के ढांचे में आगे और सुधार लाने के लिए अपनाए गए विभिन्न उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

ADR mechanisms involves resolution of dispute ~~ou~~ outside the regular courts.

Different ADR mechanisms:-

(1) Arbitration and conciliation acts 1996 (amendment 2015)
- provides of arbitration, conciliation and mediation
- establishes New Delhi international arbitration centre

(2) ~~Lokadalta~~ Lok adalats under National Legal services authority act 1987 - also mandatory Lok adalats for public utility services disputes
- handles both civil and criminal (compoundable) offences - prelitigation and pending
- binding - non appealable

(3) Gram Nyayalay under gram nyayal acts, 2008 - ~~at~~ justice at door step

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Importance

① Flexible procedure
② reduced cost ; privacy confidentiality
③ reduced delay and pendency
④ non-adversarial - can reach a compromise ⑤ Technical expertise

Overall improves efficiency ~~and~~ , ease of living and doing business.

Different measures taken to improve the framework

① Revision of Bilateral investment treaties with various nations - provides for mandatory exhaustion of local ADR before international mechanism

② Justice B.N. Srikrishna committee to improve ADR mechanisms
- dedicated cadre of experts and lawyers
- domestic capacity building

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(3) Legal awareness camps, Tele-law initiative, pro-bono services etc to enhance the use of Lok adalats.

Further need to improve technology awareness and capacity building to improve ADR framework to uphold rule of law.

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14. Compare and contrast the National Emergency and President's Rule in terms of their declaration and effects on fundamental rights as well as centre-state relations. (250 Words) 15 Marks

उद् घोषणा और मूल अधिकारों एवं केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों के संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल और राष्ट्रपति शासन में तुलना कीजिए और अंतर बताइए।

National emergency (article 352) ~~can be declared on~~ and president's rule (art 356) are provisions to ~~manage~~ maintain integrity during exceptional circumstances.

National emergency | President's rule

Terms of declaration

i) External ~~threat~~ aggressim/war

(ii) ~~Internal disturbance~~ (Armed rebillion)

President can declare ONLY after written advice from cabinet

Must be approved by both houses of parliament within 1 month (special majority

(i) when government of state cannot be carried accordy to constitutional provisions (art 356)

(ii) when state refuses to comply with / give effect to centre's direction (art 365)

- President can declare with / without governor's report
- must be approved within 2 months

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by both houses
(simple majority)

Effect on FR

art 358 - article 19
- Right to freedom
automatically
- right to move the court for violation of article 19 is suspended

Does NOT affect fundamental rights

art 359 - other rights declared by president's order are suspended
(except art 20, 21 which can not be suspended)

Effect on centre state relations

① Polity becomes unitary
CoM - not dismissed
Legislative assembly - not dissolved
Parliament can make ~~any~~ law on state list subjects

① Polity becomes unitary
CoM - dismissed
LA - suspended / dissolved
Parliament makes law on state subjects.

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Law making power of legislative assembly continues subject to overriding power of parliament	No law making power to legislative assembly
Executive	
centre can give directions to state on any executive matter	President himself takes up executive functions of state (ruled via governor)
Financial	
constitutional distribution of finances may be altered	Parliament passes state budgets President may authorise spending from consolidated fund of state when house not in session
Constitutional bodies	
	suspension of constitutional provisions relating to any body / authority (except High court)

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16. Identify the key areas of reforms required in the judicial system in India. In this context, examine the significance of the idea of putting in place an All-India Judicial Service. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

भारत में न्यायिक प्रणाली में आवश्यक सुधारों के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों की पहचान कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, एक अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा स्थापित करने के विचार के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Judiciary upholds the rule of law in the country. But, it has been facing issues such as ~~to~~ delays, pendencies, lack of accountability etc.

key areas of reforms required:-

① Resources - financial - India spends only 0.09% of its GDP on judiciary - needs to increase

physical infrastructure - land or vertical height of building

Human resources -

Vacancies ~~that~~ need to be filled

↓

Economic survey (2018-19) says → additional 2279 judges

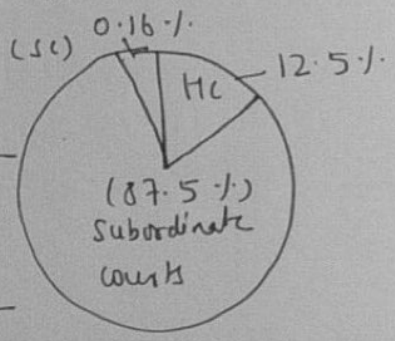

fig:-

3.53 crore court cases pending

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in subordinate and 93 judges in high court will achieve 100% case clearance rate.

Technological resources — scaling up e-courts — revamping NJDG — implementing CCTNS — automation of processes

paralegal staff — increased.

separate court — Indian administrative and tribunals services

(ii) Processes — limiting number of adjournments (≤ 3 / case — as recommended)

better investigation and evidence collection, and examination of witness

(iii) alternative dispute resolution — lok adalats, gram nyayalays, special courts, commercial divisions in HC, fast track courts

(iv) law and procedure codes — repeal redundant laws — overhaul of CPC, CrPC, IPC.

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(v) from prosecution based to judge based action – according to Malimath committee report

(vi) Police reforms

AIJS – has been proposed as a reform for subordinate courts for many decades now.

Merits – fair and speedy appointments – uniform quality (all India) – incentivising meritorious students to opt for judicial profession – thus vacancies will be filled up with good quality judges

Demerits – violation of federalism – may not know local customs and languages – further increase distance between people and court.

AIJS can be one area of reform, but it is no panacea. ~~Through~~ ~~set~~ Additional resources and improvement in procedures are also needed.

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17. On the recent World Press Freedom Index (WPFI) India ranks 138. Elucidate the significance of media in a democracy like India. Identify the major issues affecting the media in contemporary times. In this context, enumerate the measures to address these issues. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

हाल ही के विश्व प्रेस स्वतंत्रता सूचकांक (WPFI) में भारत 138वें स्थान पर है। भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में मीडिया के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। समकालीन समय में मीडिया को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, इन मुद्दों का समाधान करने हेतु उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India's low rank in WPFI released by Journalists sans frontier has been a cause of concern.

Media is called the 'fourth pillar' of democracy. Significance :-

1) India - a representative democracy with periodic elections - media ensures continuous accountability - makes it a participative democracy.

ii) exposes corruption - sting operations have revealed petty corruption to malpractices in highest echelons - empowers citizens

iii) information - about the working

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of programmes — even service delivery in times of crisis, disaster

iv) Protects human rights and civil rights from violation by arbitrary state action. — upholds social democracy.

Issues :—

i) ownership — concentration of both print and electronic media in hands of few industrial houses — overlapping ownership and editorialism

ii) violation of rights of free press — internet shutdowns, blanket information ban by courts (e.g Muzaffarpur shelter home case), threat to life and safety of journalists

iii) self regulation — Press council of India, is the only statutory body — others NBSA, BCCC only self regulatory — not effective

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IV) biased and poor content (yellow journalism) – rumor mongering paid news.

V) Lower circulation of news papers

VI) Social media – emerging as source of news – issues – fake news, post truth – echo of self validating information

Measures :-

I) Regulation – either include electronic media under PCI's ambit or separate regulatory (statutory) body for electronic media – independence must be ensured.

II) Segregation of ownership

III) fair distribution of government's advertisement.

IV) self regulation of social media.

V) better payment and safety to journalists.

A free and independent press is sine-qua-non for effective functioning of any democracy.

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18. What are the issues plaguing tribunals in India? Examine whether an independent autonomous body such as a National Tribunals Commission (NTC) can help in remedying these issues. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

भारत में न्यायाधिकरणों को बाधित करने वाले मुद्दे क्या हैं? परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या राष्ट्रीय न्यायाधिकरण आयोग (NTC) जैसा एक स्वतंत्र और स्वायत्त निकाय इन मुद्दों का निवारण करने में सहायता कर सकता है।

Tribunals are adjudicatory bodies established under article 323A, 323B of Indian constitution. Tribunals are expected to be quick, flexible, cheap and with domain expertise.

There are issues plaguing tribunals which have hindered their effective functioning:-

① Delay and pendency - defeats the purpose of tribunals - ~~avg~~ average pendency in High court cases 4.3 years (tribunals cases 3.8 years)

Delay in appointment.

② independence - Finance act 2017 - ~~made~~ gave central government the power to appoint, remove and determine

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conditions of service of chairpersons and other members of tribunals — affects separation of power → government is a major litigant — so creates a conflict of interest — overall independence low.

③ appeals — after L. Chandra Kumar judgement of Supreme court — almost all judgements appealed.

④ efficacy — found it difficult to implement order — National green tribunal's orders flouted.

⑤ increasing number — too many tribunals — with arbitrary appealate structure (after Finance act 2017)

⑥ Lack of innovative procedure ~~commission~~ ~~suggested reforms~~ ~~to~~ An Independent autonomous commission like NTC can help in following ways :-

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(i) monitoring of functions and ensuring uniformity

(ii) Fair and timely appointment

(iii) eliminate post retirement job seeking among judges ~~(among info)~~

iv) streamline functions - reduce overlapping.

Further reforms such as innovative procedures, ~~tec~~ use of technology and implementations of judgement will go a long way in upholding the rule of law in India.

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19. What are the different rights available to the consumers under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986? Explaining the three layered quasi-judicial mechanism put in place under the Act, mention the measures that can be taken to improve the functioning of these forums. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1986 के अंतर्गत उपभोक्ताओं के लिए उपलब्ध विभिन्न अधिकार क्या हैं? इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत स्थापित त्रिस्तरीय अर्ध-न्यायिक तंत्र की व्याख्या करते हुए, इन मंचों के कार्य-पद्धति में सुधार लाने के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Consumer Protution Act, 1986 is a progrusive legislation empowering consumers with several rights.

Different rights available:-

i) information - about the product, maximum retail price,

ii) right to fair advertisement - no misleading advertisment

iii) right of choice

iv) right of griwance redrusal in case of faulty products.

The act has been supplemented with government campains e.g jaago grahak jaago' to increase awareness.

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3 layered quasi-judicial ~~recal~~ mechanism to implement the act :-

i) District - consumer forum - any value

ii) state - ~~upto~~ from 10 Lakh - 1 crore directly - or from appeal from district forum

iii) National consumer court - 1 crore and above directly or via appeal.

Further appeal lies to High court and supreme court.

Measures to improve the functioning :-

i) To tackle delay and pendency - fill up vacancies ; increase physical, technological ~~and~~ infrastructure human resources

ii) innovative procedures for quick disposal of cases.

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iii) provision of class action suit

CPA, 1986 has played an effective role. New consumer protection bill has been introduced to further empower the consumer.

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20. Success of the institutions of local self-governance depends largely on the attitude of state governments. Discuss in the context of constitutional provisions and recent experience of the working of these institutions in India. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

स्थानीय स्व-शासन के संस्थानों की सफलता मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों की प्रवृत्ति पर निर्भर करती है। संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और भारत में इन संस्थानों के कामकाज संबंधी हालिया अनुभव के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Institutions of local self-governance have a long history in India. But, they got constitutionalised by 73rd and 74th const. amendments for rural and urban area in 1991.

Constitutional provisions under these amendments have some mandatory provisions :-

i) establishment of 3 tier system (2 tier for smaller population)

ii) reservation for women, SC and ST.

iii) methods of ~~elec~~ election :- direct at 1st tier, indirect at 3rd.

iv) formation of state election commission,

v) provisions for ~~state~~ ~~municipal~~ metropolitan area

vi) Finance commission (art 280) - gives suggestion to augment finances of local govt.

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Apart from these mandatory provisions, several discretionary provisions are there which are to be decided by state legislature.

for e.g

i) devolution of power on the subjects of 11th and 12th schedule.

ii) provisions of funds,

iii) methods of elections (2nd line) and reservation for other backward castes.

iv) Plan for metropolitan area.

Experience of working :-

i) Positives → democratic decentralisation with increased participation. especially of hitherto voiceless sections.

→ development works

→ articulation of local problems

→ Gram sabha ~~in~~ ~~tribal~~ for rights of tribals ~~in~~ and other forest dwellers (Forest rights act) → has been assertive

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Negatives – No true devolution of funds, finances and functionaries – dependent on grants – have not developed their own source of revenue [unlike municipal governments in many countries] – continued existence of state agencies and parastatals with overlapping functions (e.g District development authority, water board etc) – lack of true empowerment – capture by vested interests (dominant castes, sarpanch patis) – lack of own initiatives due to low literacy, awareness – some state govt → prohibitive laws like 2 child norm for candidates, or educational qualification.

There is need to develop capacity of local self government and decentralisation on the principle of subsidiarity to achieve true participative democracy.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1237)

Name of Candidate	NIDHI THAKUR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	044930
Center	PATNA	Date	1/9/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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1. There is need for a more effective implementation of the existing provisions, as well as strengthening the current legal and institutional frameworks for addressing issues related to sexual harassment at workplace. Discuss. (150 words) 10

कार्यस्थल पर यौन उत्पीड़न से संबंधित मुद्दों को संबोधित करने के लिए वर्तमान प्रावधानों के अधिक प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन के साथ ही, मौजूदा कानूनी और संस्थागत ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to NCRB data between 2014-2015 cases of sexual harassment in office premises doubled from 57 to 119.

Currently, provisions exist to prevent and effectively punish the harassment :-

(1) Prevention of sexual harassment Act, 2013 (POSH)

- every establishment → appoint an internal complaints committee → complaint security → deliver results

- local complaints committee for other areas such as <10 employees, against employers in every district

- wide ambit of act

(2) She-Box for online complain and monitoring

But issues with implementation :-

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>30% firms not constituted ICC.

- conflict of interest in ICC
- power structure at workplace deter female employees → fear of career damage

Further, current legal and institutional framework needs improvement :-

→ reduce judicial delay
→ sensitisation of police officers, ~~lawy~~ magistrates
→ free legal aid
→ legal awareness

→ strengthening of national commission of women
+ encouragement to NGOs / CBOs
→ better data gathering

Thus, better implementation and strengthening legal and institutional framework are essential. Further, empowering women through skilling, training, awareness and support are essential to improve the declining LFPR and achieve SDG 8.0

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2. Despite existing mechanisms and laws, crimes against children have been rising in India. Discuss the reasons behind this trend. What more can be done in this context to address the prevalent situation? **(150 words) 10**

विद्यमान व्यवस्था और कानूनों के बावजूद, भारत में बच्चों के विरुद्ध अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में वर्तमान स्थिति से निपटने के लिए और क्या किया जा सकता है?

2 out of 3 children in India suffers physical abuse. Violent and heinous sexual crimes against children are also on the rise (NCRB data)

Stringent laws such as Protection of children against sexual offences act, Juvenile justice act, ~~prot~~ prohibition of child marriage act and ~~sep~~ a separate commission NCPCR have not been able to prevent this rise.

Reasons :-

① social :- most convicts are known to the victim → family structure (joint) favours sexual violence ; stigma against sexual violence → deters reporting.

- lack of awareness among parents about provisions such as interim compensn

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- insufficient education to children
  e.g difference between good touch | bad touch
- digital - pornography ; addiction

② economic - poverty, unemployment, deprivation increases vulnerability e.g child labour exposes them to abuse.

③ rising cyber crime

Suggestions :-

① Awareness and education

② implementation - POCSO - SC took notice that in 2019 only 4% cases have been decided (despite 1 year limit)

- further enhancing role of police as protector
- mandatory reporting etc

JJact - Muzaffarpur shelter home case; despite provision of mandatory registration of child care institutes → most are not.

③ strengthening of NCPCR → better data gathering and monitoring.

Children are country's future, its essential to provide them a happy healthy and productive childhood.

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3. Democratic processes and practices in India have refashioned caste in multiple ways. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं और प्रथाओं ने बहुविध तरीकों से जाति का एक नए सिरे से निर्माण किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ancient fourfold varna system in India degenerated to produce numerous castes and subcastes resulting in a fragmented, hierarchial, inequitious society.

But democratic processes and practices have refashioned caste in multiple ways:-

① Equality - fundamental rights to equality (14, 15, 16), and right to life and liberty (21)

② Protection - against unjust practices
- prohibition of untouchability (art 17)
- Protection of civil rights acts (1955)

③ Participation - elections on the basis of UNIVERSAL adult franchise (art 326)

④ Affirmative action for empowerment

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art 15(4), 16(4) 4A 4B 4C, art 46
reservation in legislation (Parliament, Art 330
legislative assemblies (art 332) and local bodies.
Representation in services (art 335)

⑤ Empowerment - education, mobilisation - Political parties based on caste based demand
- pressure groups

watchdog institutions - National commission (338, 338A)
skilling, employment, training

⑥ Protection to especially vulnerable section - manual scavengers, PVTGs, denotified tribes

Apart from the above ~~participation~~ in ~~democratic process~~, further awareness about rights, ~~econ~~ economic and social empowerment are necessary to ensure effective participation

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4. Globalization has been a significant force in shaping the contemporary education system in India in both positive and negative ways. Examine. (150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण, सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक दोनों प्रकार से भारत की समकालीन शिक्षा प्रणाली को आकार देने में एक महत्वपूर्ण शक्ति रहा है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalization entails exchange of ideas, trade, people and technology. Hyper-globalization since 1970s has touched every facet of society.

Impact on contemporary education system

Positive — Curriculum - broad based emphasis on science, technology

Language - Prevalence of english education - better opportunities at global level (IT-BPO industry)

Demand - value of education increased due to greater opportunity (97% enrolment in primary school)

Technical education - proliferation of engineering, medical, architectural, management schools

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International competition - Olympiads, PISA assessment

Negative outcomes

- Neglect of ancient knowledge system
- neglect of regional languages especially ~~tin~~ for linguistic minorities
- widening of inequality
- lower emphasis on quality both in school education and higher education
- India still NOT a knowledge creator especially in locally relevant areas

Overall, the impact has been positive. The need is to shift the emphasis from quantity to quality to truly reap the benefits of ~~glo~~ globalisation.

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5. The lack of clarity over what constitutes an urban area encourages haphazard development pattern in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

शहरी क्षेत्र का गठन करने वाले तत्वों के संबंध में स्पष्टता की कमी भारत में अनियोजित विकास प्रतिरूप को प्रोत्साहित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Urban area in ~~an~~ India develops in following ways :-

i) Natural population growth

ii) migration iii) geographical spread → urban sprawl

iv) greenfield cities v) reclassification of rural areas into urban areas.

According to census 2011, 31% of Indian population is urban. But economic survey 2016-17 contradicts it on the basis of satellite surveys.

This lack of clarity over what constitutes an urban area encourages haphazard development pattern.

The division into metropolitan areas, municipal areas, townships, census towns etc are not clearly defined.

Delayed data collection (census at

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10 yearly interval) adds to the problem.

Impact of lack of clear cut guidelines:-

① poor collection of taxes, fees, user charges

② basic amenities - electricity, water, sewage, housing - difficult to supply

③ encroachment over water bodies, open spaces e.g. Mithi Nadi in Mumbai

④ diversion of fertile agricultural lands towards urbanisation

⑤ creation of slums, air pollution, solid waste concentration.

Planned and sustainable urbanisation is essential for economic transformation. Schemes likes AMRUT, PMAY (Urban), Swachh Bharat mission, ~~Mun~~ Unified ~~municipal~~ metro~~politan~~ planning authority are steps in right direction.

Better data collection, providing clear cut guidelines, empowering ULBs are needed.

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6. The changing employment landscape across the globe makes it imperative that vocational education be integrated with the school curriculum in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

सम्पूर्ण विश्व में परिवर्तित होता रोजगार परिदृश्य भारत में स्कूली पाठ्यक्रम के साथ व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के समेकन को अनिवार्य बनाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Employment landscape is changing due to disruptive technologies, low time gap between technology development and de-employment. Thus, artificial intelligence, automation, 3D printing etc mean that single skill based jobs will become automated.

Other changes - shifting manufacturing basis from China and other ~~south~~ east Asian economies due to wage growth → more opportunities to India.

Knowledge based economy - IR 4.0 needs learning to learn

Vocational education needs to be integrated with school curriculum to:-

① enhancing real world skills along with textbook education through

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field trips, work shop, apprenticeship.

② Include Drop outs into mainstream

③ improve employability of school pass outs

④ better decision making in schools

wave for collgs.

Simultaneously, vertical mobility in vocational education should be provided by recognising vocational degrees.

Steps taken by government

① National vocational education qualification framework will formally integrate vocational education with conventional education

(i) Draft National education policy, 2019 - also recommended early vocationalisation.

(iii) National skill development and entrepreneurship policy aims to integrate 25% schools with skill development programme.

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7. Communalism in India is fuelled by socio-economic disparities and politicization of identities. Discuss. (150 words) 20

भारत में सांप्रदायिकता को सामाजिक-आर्थिक असमानताओं और पहचान के राजनीतिकरण से बढ़ावा मिलता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Communalism refers to loyalty to a particular community in favour of the nation as a whole. In India it manifests as violence, discrimination and disruption of social harmony.

Causes of persistent of communalism

(1) socio economic disparity

- Health, education, skilling, employment opportunities → Sachar committee pointed out minorities are lagging behind.
- discrimination - housing (rent), business opportunities

These lead to a feeling of relative/perceived discrimination leading to disconten ment.

(2) Politicisation of identities - ~~Politic~~ communalism is nothing but trade of religion in politics.

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The underlying discontent is mobilized by politicians to pit one community against other by presenting their interests as ~~mutu~~ mutually hostile and incompatible. e.g. love jihad disrupting demography in India theory; Political appeasement (Vote bank politics) e.g violation of Shah Bano judgement

further, lack of proper laws and their ineffective implementation (e.g mob-lynchings over cow slaughter, lapses in Pehlu Khan judgement) lead to emboldening of communal elements.

Thus efficient action by election commission, sensitisation of law enforcement machinery, value education, and implementation of sachar committee recommendations are essential to protect the secular and democratic fabric of India

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8. What are the factors due to which Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) remain one of the most backward groups in India? Highlight the steps taken by the government for their upliftment. (150 words) 10

वे कौन से कारक हैं जिनके परिणामस्वरूप विशेष रूप से कमज़ोर जनजातीय समूह (PVTGs) भारत के सर्वाधिक पिछड़े समूहों में से एक बने हुए हैं? उनके उत्थान हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

PVTGs are recognised by the Government of India as distinct subgroup within the larger scheduled Tribes communities.

Reason for backwardness

① PVTGs – are distinct due to their
→ economic backwardness – pre-agricultural economy, hunting, gathering, artisanship shifting cultivation, animal herding
→ geographical isolation
→ shyness to contact with outsiders

② Dwindling population – due to poor health and nutrition status

③ exploitation – unable to avail existing benefits; exploited by middlemen (PVTGs unaware of NTFP's value)

④ lack of uniformity in developmental works – e.g. Odisha has separate

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projects. but Gujarat does not.

Steps taken by government

① Dhebar commission 1973 - identified them a separate - Primitive Tribal groups

② Government ~~also~~ recognised them as PVTG → currently 75 PVTGs ~~also~~

③ 100% centrally funded central sector scheme - flexibility to states

- Study - conservation cum development plan
- monitoring and evaluation by ministry/ independent agency

④ relaxing ~~Rel~~ Restricted area permit to promote tourism in Andaman - Nicobar
- recently decided to reimpose.

Proper decentralisation and adopting a bottom up approach is required to respect their unique identities along with promoting development.

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9. Examine the reasons behind prevalence of child labour in India. What steps have been taken by the Indian government for addressing the menace of child labour? (150 words) 10

भारत में बाल श्रम की मौजूदगी के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। बाल श्रम की समस्या से निपटने के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

Census 2011 indicates the presence of 30 million child labourers (5-18 yrs) in India. and 10 million in (5-14 yrs of age)

Despite significant decline from 2001 level (56 million), persisting prevalence is cause ~~to~~ of concern.

Reasons

① Economic – Poverty, adult unemployment, indebtness, poor educational outcome of parents, exploitation of cheap labour

② social – higher population growth, out of school children, presence of household based industries, lack of perception of future prospects in education

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① administrative – ineffective implementation of detection, rehabilitation and mainstreaming of child labourers.

Steps

① constitutional, legal provisions – Prohibition of Child labour (amendment) Act 2016
– stringent punishment
Juvenile justice act, factories act

② schemes – of Labour ministry
– National policy on child labour
– Pencil portal for proper implementation
– National child labour project

③ Right to education (21A) – fundamental right; mid day meal scheme, MNREGS

④ encouragement to NGOs / CBOs in detection / rehabilitation

⑤ Ratification of ILO conventions 138, 182

⑥ further need to include domestic workers in labour regulations to prevent child labour.

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10. Regionalism need not be regarded as unhealthy unless it takes a militant, aggressive turn and encourages the growth of secessionist tendencies. Discuss. (150 words) 10

क्षेत्रवाद को तब तक हानिकारक नहीं माना जाना चाहिए जब तक कि यह उग्रवादी एवं आक्रामक रुख न अपनाए तथा अलगाववादी प्रवृत्तियों को बढ़ावा न दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism usually refers to loyalty to a region in preference to the nation (or state) as a whole.

It has both positive and negative connotations

I) Political and administrative
→ more participation
→ better articulation of issues
→ convenient governance
e.g Telangana

II) economic
→ locally suited policies
→ better utilization of resources
e.g Jharkhand

III) socio cultural
→ linguistic development
→ better education opportunities (in local language)
→ cultural enrichment

I) when it takes militant / aggressive turn
—
PAROCHIALISM
↓
hatred against people from another region
e.g attack on north Indians in Maharashtra (sons of soil)

II) secessionist
demand of regional autonomy within

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e.g: 6th schedule areas, article 371 - 371 J.

constitution framework is amplable
↓
outside constitution
eg Khalistan, Naga secessionist movement

(iii) unhealthy competition - water disputes

Thus, regionalism helps in promoting development of consciousness and better engagement of people. It usually turns negative when selfish political interests hijacks the movement to satisfy its own narrow interests.

Granting autonomy (eg Gorkhaland), strengthening of local governments (5th, 6th schedule areas) and actively reducing economic inequality will go a long way in ~~developing~~ not promoting national unity.

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11. Universal Health Coverage is a worthwhile goal, however achieving this in a country like India is a challenging task. Analyse. In this context, discuss the significance of the Ayushman Bharat Scheme. (250 words) 15

सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज एक सार्थक लक्ष्य है, यद्यपि भारत जैसे देश में इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना एक चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, आयुष्मान भारत योजना के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Universal health coverage (UHC) means providing affordable, accessible, acceptable and quality health services to all the citizens. It is essential ~~to~~ for sustainable all round development.

Achieving this in India is a challenging task because :-

(1) Economic

funding - Public spending only 1.4% of GDP

Out of pocket expenditure > 60%

poverty - 356 million still multi-dimensionally poor

(2) Public health infrastructure

Primary health care - most important for ~~UHC~~ UHC - but financial, physical and human resources lacking

Only 0.62 doctors / 1000 population

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③ Social – determinants of health such as nutrition, drinking water, sanitation, women empowerment insufficiently developed

④ Double burden – non communicable (due to pollution, life style changes) diseases (NCD) → rising along with persisting communicable diseases

⑤ Persisting intersectional divide

Significance of Ayushman Bharat in tackling above challenges :-

① Primary health care →

– developing a network of 1.5 lakh Health and wellness centres
↓
promotive, protective, preventive, curative, palliative health care for both communicable, non communicable disease ; along with mental and geriatric care

– providing free drugs & diagnostic services
– coordination among various branches –

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allopathic, AYUSH

② Secondary and Tertiary –

₹ 5 lakh per annum insurance to 10 crore family → covering pre-hospitalisation, in hospital and post hospitalisation care

→ completely online, Pan-India coverage

→ includes both public and private hospitals.

→ includes privacy policy, fraud detection

Thus Ayushman Bharat aims to comprehensively address all challenges in a continuum. Proper funding, scaling up of infrastructure and coordination among various schemes will be essential in achieving SDG 3.0 → achieving health for all.

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12. Given the scale of internal migration in India, highlight the challenges faced by migrants. In this context, discuss the need for a National Policy on Migration. (250 words) 15

भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन के स्तर को देखते हुए, प्रवासियों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संदर्भ में, प्रवासन पर राष्ट्रीय नीति की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

According to recently released 2011 census report on internal migration in India, there are over 45 crore internal migrants (every 3rd Indian)

Migrants contribute immensely to economic growth (6% GDP) and social cohesion. But they face numerous challenges.

(1) Exploitation – separate labour market for migrants based on cheap labour due to poor bargaining capacity and low skills

(2) socio-economic benefits –
– weak laws (interstate migrant workmen Act, 1979 and poor implementation of other laws (Building and other construction

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workers act, Minimum wages act etc
- documentation, identity, reservation benefits
- Poor portability of Health, education, social security benefits
- low wages, hazardous work conditions

③ Discrimination - violence e.g in Gujarat recently

local job quotas e.g Andhra pradesh

④ Vulnerable section - women and children
↳ trafficking / sexual exploitation

⑤ Political exclusion

Need for a National policy on migration

① Recognising the role of migrants in boosting growth
- cheap labour
- consumption
- social remittance
- national unity

② fragmented policy making at present
- need for inter-district and inter-state coordination committee
- mainstreaming migration into programmes e.g smart city, AMRUT etc.

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③ promoting human development :-
by providing education facility for children, healthcare facility, skill development, portability of social security, universal national minimum wage (as suggested by Labour ministry panel), financial inclusion

⑤ prevent exploitation - migrant labour cell in each state's labour department; empowering local government, CBOs

⑤ sustainable and planned urbanisation

⑥ Comprehensive DATA for evidence based policy.

Migration is a natural phenomenon in any economy that leads to optimum utilisation of resources and inclusive growth. Need is to make it balanced, ~~coordination~~ coordinated while ensuring basic rights to migrants.

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13. Examine the contemporary trends and reasons for change in the traditional family structure in India. Discuss the reforms needed in the existing social security protection measures in this regard. (250 words) 15

भारत में परिवार की पारंपरिक संरचना में परिवर्तन की समकालीन प्रवृत्तियों और इसके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में वर्तमान सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपायों में आवश्यक सुधारों की चर्चा कीजिए।

According to 2011 census there are 51% nuclear families in India

Contemporary trends

i) Rise in nuclear families - couple living with their children

ii) Rise in live-in families, same gender couple household, single women household

iii) within joint families - matriarchial system also appearing
↓
married daughter with husband living with her parents

Reasons

i) Urbanisation → Rural to Urban migration

ii) social values changing → premium on individual aspirations, independence

iii) women empowerment → greater decision making

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iv) economic opportunities in secondary/ tertiary sector (structural shift away from agriculture)

Challenges to social security due to these trends

(i) Elderly population - ageing population (will double to 16.7% by 2041)
- lack of intra family care

(ii) Unemployment, disability - declining support due to decline joint family

(iii) Catastrophic health costs

Reforms Needed in existing social security protection structure:-

(1) Insurance - Insurance penetration needs to be raised for both health and life

(2) Pension - encourage savings by

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enhancing awareness, financial inclusion.

- Coordination and convergence of various schemes especially for poor sections
  eg, Atal Pension Yojana, Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojana etc

- enhancing amount and coverage of National social assistance programme.

③ Housing and disability assistance

- formalisation of economy with secure jobs along with social protection
  eg EPFO, ESIC schemes etc

Thus, there is a need to enhance the level of saving and insurance in the economy. to ensure inclusive growth of vulnerable sections.

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14. What are the various challenges that persons with disabilities face in living a dignified life? Suggest some measures for ensuring their effective participation in society. (250 words) 15

विकलांग व्यक्तियों द्वारा गरिमापूर्ण जीवन जीने के मार्ग में व्याप्त विभिन्न चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? समाज में उनकी प्रभावी भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

According to census 2011, 2.2% population of India is living with disability. (PwD)

Challenges that PwD face in living a dignified life :-

① Early life - neglect, abuse in family

- lack of educational opportunities
  - out of school
  - disabled friendly textbooks not available
  - teaching methods exclusionary

② Women - difficulty in getting married
- neglected
- sexual exploitation

③ Adulthood - employment
- discrimination in opportunities
- poor educational outcome

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movement

infrastructure
- roads / railway / cars / ~~port~~ airports

lack of physical aids (higher GST inefficient govt aid)

(4) Participation – in policy making, policing, administration – ~~at~~ poor due to exclusionary architecture.

Thus disability ibd is not a constrain, rather exploitatory, exclusionary social, political, economic architecture makes it a constrain and hamper ~~th~~ PwD from living a dignified life.

Measures:-

(1) PwD Act, 2016 – effective implementation

(2) Accessible India campaign

government building

infrastructure

opportunities

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(3) improving educational outcome

(4) early vocationalisation

(5) mainstreaming into society especially destitute children - collaboration with NGOs, CBOs.

(6) Research and development - special aides, text books, ~~learn~~ online learning material

(7) promoting extracurricular activities

(8) Affirmative action in political participation.

Multidimensional steps need to be taken to empower PWD along with infrastructural/ attitudinal changes in society to achieve inclusive growth.

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15. India is currently facing "triple burden" of undernutrition, overnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Examine the reasons and suggest some measures for combating them. **(250 words) 15**

भारत वर्तमान में अल्पपोषण, अतिपोषण और सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों की कमी के "तिहरे बोझ" का सामना कर रहा है। इनके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए और इनका मुकाबला करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

According to Global nutrition report 2018 India has highest number of children with stunting and wasting in the world along with 1 million children who are overweight.

The reasons for this triple burden

(1) Undernutrition ~~and~~ micronutrient deficiency

→ Health
eg malaria
diarrhoea
drinking water / sanitation

low women empowerment

Food / Nutrition
low protein intake

income / livelihood

→ Programmes and policies – work in silos – no integration

→ food quality – TPDS only cereals
lack of eggs / pulses / milk

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- frequent child birth, low BMI of women
- poor primary health infrastructure
- poverty / unemployment
- lack of decision making power to women
- lack of awareness about dietary practices
  → low rate of exclusive breast feeding
  → resistance to immunization
  → withholding food during diarrhoea

(2) over nutrition and micro nutrient deficiency

- unhealthy diet - processed food, low green vegetable content, high sugar and salt
- globalisation + improved income

Measures to improve

(1) Integration and coordination among programmes e.g. POSHAN ABHIYAN

(2) Behaviour change and awareness

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(3) improved quality of TPDS food
(4) food fortification – cereals, double fortified salt, bio-fortification
→ inclusion in ICDS, mid day meal
(5) enhancing agricultural yield and productivity with crop diversification – nutra cereals, pulses
(6) better infrastructure / incentive to front line functionaries (ASHA/ANM)
(7) better income and livelihood opportunity
(8) special focus on high burden districts
The multidimensional nature of India's nutrition challenge must be recognised and accordingly multidimensional steps must be taken to achieve sustainable development goals especially SDG 2.0.

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16. State the factors that have influenced India's population growth trends. Also, enlist some measures taken by the government for attaining population stabilization. (250 words) 15

उन कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत की जनसंख्या वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति को प्रभावित किया है। साथ ही, जनसंख्या स्थिरीकरण का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

National family health survey IV indicates that India's total fertility rate has declined to 2.18 (below the average replacement level of 2.3)

Further population growth trends :-

① 0-19 yrs - already declining

② 20-59 yrs (working age) - will peak in 2041, then decline

③ >60 yrs - ~~co~~ at ~10% in 2015 will be 17% in 2041

④ wide interregional variation

⑤ Child sex ratio - improved marginally

Factors that have influenced :-

① Declining population

i) women - female education, late marriage, focus on career

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ii) societal - awareness
less stigma with contraceptives

iii) health - reducing infant/child mortality
- better availability of contraception/surgeries (unmet need declined to 12.9%)

(2) Inter-regional variation - due to relative prevalence of child marriage, persistence of patriarchal attitude and norms, lower economic growth

(3) sex ratio - declined marginally but persisting due to prevalence of dowry, son metapreference (21 million unwanted girls) neglect and abuse of female child (61 million missing girls)

Measures taken by government :-
(1) One of the first countries to adopt

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population stabilisation as socio-economic development goals in 1952

→ providing contraception
- OCPs
- condoms
- ~~family~~ sterlisn camps

→ increasing awareness through ASHA, ANMs, mass media campaigns

→ increasing demand for contraception services by promoting education and employment

→ RMNCH+A approach - holistic targeting ~~fam~~ of reproductive health of all age group

→ schemes to balance sex ratio - beti bachao beti padhao etc

According to UNFPA, India will become most populous nation of the world by 2027. 9b essential to rapidly attain population stabilisation by ensuring overall women empowerment and economic growth along with suitable policies

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17. The strategy for combating poverty in India must rest on both effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes and employment intensive economic growth. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में निर्धनता से मुकाबला करने की रणनीति निर्धनता-रोधी कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन और रोजगार गहन आर्थिक विकास, दोनों पर आधारित होनी चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

356 million people in India continue to be multidimensionally poor. Poverty is a violence on society that prevents our democracy from developing.

Strategy for combating

(1) Anti-poverty programmes

→ food and nutrition – effective TPDS – good quality (eliminate malnutrition)

→ basic amenities – health, education, skilling, social and physical infrastructure – universally available

→ self employment programmes – National urban and rural livelihood missions

→ wage employment – effective MNREGS with timely disbursement

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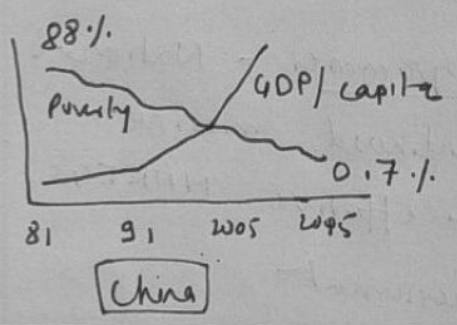
→ social security programmes

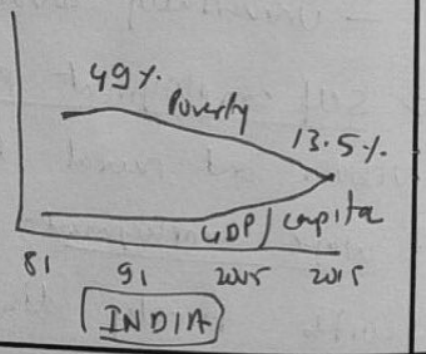
Ayushman Bharat	Pension (Shram Yogi Maan Dhan)	Protection in during accident / disability / death
every year 6cr people into poverty due to health expenditure	– universal inclusion	– Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana – PM Suraksha Bima Yojana

Effective implementation of these schemes holistically will be critical for reducing poverty but NOT SUFFICIENT

② Employment intensive economic growth

word bank data





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Role of economic growth is thus evident on poverty reduction

But the growth should employment intensive.

Measures – focus on labour intensive sectors e.g. apparel / gems-jewellery / electronic goods / tourism / food processing by liberalising labour laws, providing infrastructure, cheap credit, overall ease of doing business – to move away from simply capital intensive growth

– Enhancing employability of youth → education outcomes, skilling

– Urbanisation (sustainable), rural development, sector wise comprehensive reforms, industrialisation (IR 4.0)

Achieving SDG 1.0 of eliminating poverty will have a effect on achieving all the SDG. Effective policies and their implementation are critical to achieve the.

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18. Critically examine the impact of globalization on rural society in India. Also delineate some strategies for tapping the opportunities offered by globalization. (250 words) 15

भारत में ग्रामीण समाज पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, वैश्वीकरण द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए अवसरों का दोहन करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों की रुपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Globalization refers to integration among nation states of the world due to exchange of people, goods and services, technology and ideas.

Impact of globalisation on rural society

Positive –

Social – reduced caste-discrimination gender discrimination

– better education opportunities (both demand and supply increased)

– technology intrusion – 25 crore internet users in India are from rural areas

Cultural – reduced dogma, stigma towards modernisation

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economic - migration towards urban areas
- agricultural technology - improved yield
easier credit, extension
- industrialisation of rural areas

Political - empowerment, participation
e.g. use of technology by local representatives

Negative -

Social - traditional bonds broken, drug addiction, rising crimes in rural areas
- reactionary violence against women
e.g. fatwas against mobile phone use

cultural - intolerance, mob-lynching
- social media's influence → rumour mongering e.g. child lifting rumour.

environmental - rising pollution
- impact of climate change on agriculture

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economic - inequity
- more opportunity in industrialised and urban areas
- feminisation of agriculture
- Government sector pulling out - less support for traditional industries, arts and crafts, MSMEs, agriculture etc

Strategy for tapping

① Education, skilling, training

② Rural - urban interface - cluster based rural development e.g. PURA scheme

③ sustainable development - using local, indigenous methods combined with technology e.g. agriculture according to agro-climatic zones

④ closing digital divide, financial ~~inclusiv~~ inclusion - completing Bharat Net, training of local representatives

Social, economic, political empowerment of rural society along with emphasis on environmental sustainability and of the poor.

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (1448)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 044930

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : NIDHI THAKUR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24/8/19

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre PATNA

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature Deepmala

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
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5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (1448)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि गणित और खगोल विज्ञान प्राचीन भारत में बौद्धिक विकास के महत्वपूर्ण अंग थे। इस संदर्भ में, इन क्षेत्रों में प्राचीन भारत के प्रमुख योगदानों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

It is argued that mathematics and astronomy were an important part of intellectual development in ancient India. In this context, highlight the major contributions of ancient India to these areas. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Intellectual development was accorded the highest position in ~~high~~ ancient India. Mathematics and Astronomy were taught in several higher learning institutes.

Some of the major contributions of ancient ~~Ex~~ India to these areas :-

① The discovery of zero and decimal system - ~~Scholars~~ scholars like Aryabhatta and ~~Varah mira~~ Varahmihira in their books aryabhatiya and Brihat Sindhata contributed to developing this

② Study of solar eclipse, lunar eclipse, planetary positions.

③ exact calculations ~~in~~ used in building stages and podiums

④ Compasses were built.

These led to immense development in field of both mathematics and astronomy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. भारत में ब्रिटिश और फ्रांसीसी व्यापारिक कंपनियों के मध्य व्याप्त प्रतिद्वंद्विता के संदर्भ में, फ्रांसीसी कंपनी के विरुद्ध अपने संघर्ष में ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी की सफलता के मार्ग को प्रशस्त करने वाले कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In context of the rivalries, which existed between the English and French trading companies in India, highlight the factors, which led to the success of the English East India Company in its struggle against the French. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Both English trading company (1601) and French trading company (1653) arrived in India to take advantage of trading opportunities, but got involved in rivalries to ustabish ~~polit~~ poltical hegemony, which saw them engage in 3 carnatic wars from 1748-1762. Ultimately ~~Br~~ English company emerged as victors (Battle of wandiwash - 1760).

~~Gou~~ factors leading to British success:-

① Financial - English company was a private ~~corp~~ company with active engagement of shareholders; French were an state enterprise

- English company never ignored financial dimension in favour of territorial ~~expanta~~

aspirations, unlike French company — So, English co. had steady course of income.

(2) Political - Both England and France were engaged in ~~two~~ mutual historical rivalries, and Indian rivalry was an extension of that. (Austrian war of succession, seven years war). England had no major revolutions since 1688 glorious revolution whereas French revolution during late 18th century was rocking entire policy of France.

(3) military - better organisation, fair recruitment, and weaponry of English.
— Ability of commanders such as Robert Clive.

(4) ~~Not~~ Indian location - English company held important locations — Bombay, Calcutta, Madras — French fewer regions (pondicherry).

This English ~~victory~~ victory ultimately meant, they were to be unchallenged masters of Indian subcontinent.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. प्रारंभिक राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं ने राजनीतिक लोकतंत्र के आभ्यंतरीकरण और स्वदेशीकरण को अपने एक मुख्य उद्देश्य के रूप में देखा। इस कथन के संदर्भ में, स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न संगठनों और अलग-अलग नेताओं द्वारा अपनाई गई लोकतांत्रिक पद्धतियों की पहचान कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The early nationalist leaders saw the internalization and indigenization of political democracy as one of their main objectives. In context of the statement, identify the democratic practices adopted by organisations and individual leaders during the freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Nationalism in Colonial India is said to have started in modern sense from early 19th century. Early nationalist leaders understood political democracy in the context of British rule. They focussed on understanding the nature of colonial rule, ~~critiqu~~ and how it would advance Indian development.

Organizations : Pre-congress -

- Landholder's association
- British East India ~~Association~~ Society
- British India Association
- India League
- Regional - Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
  Madras Mahajan Sabha
  Bombay Presidency association

Idea :- They focussed on enlargement

of Legislative counils, ~~so~~ enhanced role of Indians in the council, indegivis^n of servies, better conditions for workers.

So leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, S.N. Banerjee, Anand Mohan Bose, Pheroze Shah Mehta, K.T. Teland, P. Anandacharlu used ~~[illegible]~~ pehtions, propaganda ~~etc~~, press to articulate their ideology and present their grievances.

(Indian National Congress) –

widened the scope of democratic practices by educating the masses, propounding the 'Drain theory', presented Indian grievances in Britain (tried to influence British opinion), right to swaraj like colonies (e.g Canada)

~~Vic~~ But they assumed masses were fragmented, ignorant and not ready for democracy. They did not demand the right to vote at all. But they succeeded in preparing masses for future freedom ~~struddl~~ struggle.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. वर्ष 1979 की ईरानी क्रांति के कारण क्या थे? इस क्रांति के परिणाम किस प्रकार आज भी प्रासंगिक बने हुए हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
What were the causes of the Iranian Revolution of 1979? In what ways do the consequences of this revolution remain relevant even today? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Iran had been the sphere of influence of Russian and British colonial forces in the early 20th century. Mid 20th century ~~century~~ saw emergence of super power rivalry of a different kind (US vs USSR). US implanted a puppet government in Iran with 'Shah' as the ruler.

Iranian Revolution of 1979 was to overthrow this government. The causes were:-

① Westernisation of Iranian society - modern reforms undertaken by Shah of Iran were seen as dangerous by traditional religious leaders.

② Foreign control of natural resources such as oil and natural gas were resented by Iranians.

③ Shia-Sunni divide – Iranians wanted to assert their shia identity.

④ US-USSR rivalry – mutual suspicion leading to constant interference in Iranian governance.

The revolution established an Islamic government – a semi democratic theocracy.

Present US-Iran tensions which subsided during 2015 only to resemerge lately are a consequence of this revolution, where US does not see the Iranian government as conducive to US interests. The destabilisation in middle east with Iran-Israel, and Iran-GCC rivalries can also be traced to theocratic Shia rule in Iran.

Involvement of western powers in foreign countries during colonial and cold war era continue to have repurcussions till date.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत में देशज शिल्प, साहित्यिक परंपराओं और पारंपरिक ज्ञान प्रणालियों पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Analyze the impact of globalization on indigenous craft, literary traditions and traditional knowledge systems in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Globalisation has led to increased flow of ideas, knowledge, technologies and enhanced trade in goods and services, among other things.

The bilateral exchange of these has impacted traditional Indian craft, literature and knowledge systems in unique ways.

Indigenous craft → Influx of Chinese and korean silk (cheaper) → negatively impacted traditional silk works.

→ changed choice of clothes, toys → ~~traditional crafts like~~ ~~metal work~~ traditional crafts such as wooden toys not in demand

→ demand for traditional bronze work even globally

There are some examples of how globalisation has mostly negatively impacted indigenous

craft, but also has provided larger market to some of it.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Literary traditions

English literature has replaced some of traditional literature. At the same time, wide circulation of vernacular literature through internet. Still, most of the educated Indian youth now prefers english over vernacular due to better opportunities.

Traditional knowledge system - Internationalisation of Yoga, but decline of AYUSH system of medicine. Similarly in agriculture, food choices etc there is large impact of western technology.

~~These need a e etc~~

Thus, there is glocalisation of culture associated with decline in traditional aspects of crafts and literature. The need is to provide support and employment opportunities to traditional craftsmen and promotion of indigenous knowledge system.

6. हाल के वर्षों में किशोर अपराधवृत्ति ने मीडिया का अत्यधिक ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। किशोरों को अपराध की ओर ले जाने वाले कारक कौन-से हैं? इस संदर्भ में, किशोर अपराधियों के पुनर्वास संबंधी और सुधारात्मक उपायों के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Juvenile delinquency has attracted much media attention in recent years. What are the factors that drive the juveniles towards crime? In this context, state the significance of rehabilitative and reformative measures for juvenile delinquents. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to Juvenile Justice Act, juveniles are those below the age of 18 years.

Juvenile delinquency or crimes by juveniles are ~~rise~~ witnessing a rising trend.

Factors that are responsible :-

① Social media, video games, breakdown of traditional family culture.

② Lack of value education - Youth find it difficult to shed patriarchial attitude and are unable to internalise equality of women

③ Failure of rule of law - easy availability of drugs, alcohol to underage population

④ Rampant poverty, unemployment, lack of opportunities - leading to frustration

⑤ Inability of education system to filter out anti social elements

Supreme Court recently, refused to allow a juvenile delinquent to be tried as an adult and asked to focus of 'reformative justice' instead of retributive justice. (Under JJ act, juveniles of 16-18 yrs of age can be tried as adults for heinous crimes).

Significance of rehabilitative and reformative measures :-

① Giving the opportunity to get back into mainstream through education and skilling.

② provision of 'foster family' care to orphaned children.

③ Rehabilitation of drug and alcohol addicts.

These measures can provide opportunities to juveniles to grow into well balanced and responsible adults.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. भारत में जनजातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही स्वास्थ्य संबंधी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जनजातियों के स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों में सुधार लाने हेतु एक रोडमैप का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the health challenges that tribals are facing in India, suggest a roadmap to improve the health indicators of the tribals. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. भारत में कृषि आधारित प्रमुख उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण प्रतिरूप का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पर इनके गुणक प्रभाव को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Give an account of the geographical distribution pattern of major agro-based industries in India. Also, explain their multiplier effect on rural economy. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. भारत में शहरी जल निकायों की समाप्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों और परिणामी निहितार्थों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlight the reasons and resultant implications of disappearance of urban water bodies in India. Mention some of the steps which can be taken in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Urban water bodies — such as lakes, wetlands — are disappearing at alarming rates due to:—

① Unplanned urbanisation — encroachment, unregulated land use change

② Pollution — dumping of waste (sewage + industrial) — eutrophication — converts to land

③ Development + roads / bridges on drainage channels

implications

① increased disasters — Urban floods. — cyclonic storm surges.

② ↓ services — fresh water — purification
— ground water
— fisheries
— bio diversity
— agriculture

Steps :-

① Planned growth of cities

② Phyto-remediation techniques to clean

③ use of waste ~~water~~ water-

recycle, recycling

④ removing encroachment

⑤ Treatment ~~bef~~ of waste before

disposal.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने में ओशन आयरन फर्टिलाइजेशन द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका को स्पष्ट करते हुए, वृहद् पैमाने पर इसे अपनाने से जुड़ी चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Explaining the role that Ocean Iron Fertilization can play in the fight against climate change, discuss the concerns associated with its large-scale adoption. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Adding Iron oxides to ocean can increase its carbon absorbing capacity.

Currently Oceans absorb 26% of anthropogenic CO_2 and 90% energy.

But this has led to warming of ocean, rising sea level, increased acidification.

Ocean iron fertilisation can tackle these issues.

Concerns —

1) may lead to eutrophication

2) unintended consequences on marine biodiversity by interfering with salinity, nutrition.

3) Technological and financial implications.

· It can be tried on pilot basis, but not as a substitute for undertaking sustainable practices such as increasing energy efficiency and using renewable energy to reduce CO_2 emission.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. भारत में बड़ी संख्या में भाषाएँ संभाव्य रूप से संकटापन्न हैं। किसी भाषा के लुप्त होने के कारणों और निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, संभाव्य रूप से संकटापन्न भाषाओं के संरक्षण संबंधी उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

In India a vast number of languages are potentially endangered. Discuss the reasons and implications of disappearance of a language. Also, suggest measures to preserve potentially endangered languages. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Languages are an important part of an individual's and a society's identity. India is blessed with an unparalled linguistic diversity. But vast number are extinct and potentially endangered. due to:-

① Tribal languages - due to dwindling population of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal groups (PVTGs) - many andamanese and nicobarese tribal languages

② globalisation - use of internet

③ Uniform education system - nylut of article 351A.

④ lack of government or community initiatives.

⑤ better opportunities for english / major languages (Hindi, Tamil etc).

(8)

Implications :-

(1) loss of traditional heritage

(2) better scientific development - when educated in mother tongue

(3) loss of identity - social unrest

(4) at the same time, better integration.

Languages need to be preserved. by implementing 3 language formula in true spirit, focus on reading outcomes, creation of repositories (digital libraries), translation of literary work, increasing awareness.

Government has taken many steps regarding this, but more needs to be done.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Candidates must not write on this margin

12. यद्यपि अंग्रेजों ने विधि के शासन पर आधारित न्यायिक प्रणाली की स्थापना की थी, तथापि व्यवहार में यह प्रणाली कई कमियों से ग्रसित थी। 1793 और 1833 के मध्य के घटनाक्रमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While the British established a judicial system based on the rule of law, in practice this system suffered from numerous drawbacks. Analyze keeping in mind the developments between 1793 and 1833. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India had traditionally depended on panchayats, community courts and rulers for judicial system. Well organised judicial system based on rule of law was established by British — it treated all Indians equally. (no caste based discrimination) and theoretically everyone had equal access.

In practice, however, it suffered from numerous drawbacks

① Europianisation of judiciary

② Law developed in consultation with Hindu priests and muslim ulemas — sometimes different from reality

③ ~~No separation~~ Vesting of judicial power

in executive - especially under Lord Bentinck.

(4) Exorbitant costs and complicated procedures - difficult for common people

(5) Racial discrimination - European subjects treated differently

(6) Lack of appellate provisions due to fewer courts.

(7) Bureaucratic apathy, police insensitivity

- The uniform judicial system had indirect positive consequence of reducing intrenched caste based discrimination. But even after blatant violation of law, summary evictions, common people had no recourse.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In mid - late 19th century farmers also learnt to use judicial system to their advantage as seen in Indigo ~~rebellion~~ revolt and Pabna rebellion.

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13. भारत में रियासतों के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीति के क्रमिक विकास की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन ने इन रियासतों के लोगों को कैसे प्रभावित किया? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Trace the evolution of British policy towards the princely states in India. How did the freedom movement impact the people of these princely states? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Princely states - British acquired territories by direct conquest (e.g Bengal, Mysore) or by Diplomacy (e.g Nizam territories, awadh). Some of them they administered directly → called British India. Others were called princely states.

Pre 1857

① Conquests - Battle of Plassey - 1757
Anglo-Mysore war 1748-99
Anglo-Maratha war - 1775-1817

② Diplomacy - ~~Subsi~~ Ring fence (awadh)
Subsidiary alliance (nizam, mysore)
doctrine of lapse

These policies led to discontent followed by 1857 revolt.

Post 1857

- Direct control by British crown
- princely states brought under common authority - called Paramountcy.
- given certain freedoms of administration but effectively under British control
- Policies by Viceroy Curzon - demand independence
- Butler commission -

Freedom movement under Indian nationalists tried to assimilate people from princely states. They asked people to support only those rulers who worked for people's welfare.

The people of princely states became aware of happenings in other parts of British India - participated in non-cooperation and civil disobedience movement - simultaneous reform movements e.g. temple entry movement-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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by K.P. Kesava, K. Kelappan etc.
— rulers of Travancore allowed temple entry in 1937

At the time of Independence, India had 565 princely states. Freedom movement had assimilated people in Indian mainstream by arousing nationalistic feeling which lead to a unified India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए जिनमें 1972 का शिमला समझौता हस्ताक्षरित हुआ था। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या यह भारत के लिए एक गंवाया हुआ अवसर था। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Simla agreement was signed in 1972. Mentioning its important provisions, discuss whether it was a lost opportunity for India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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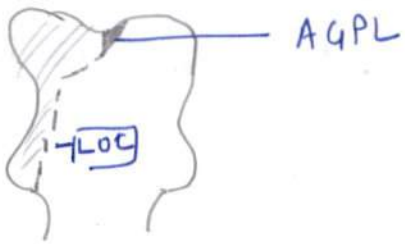
~~After~~
India - Pakistan war of 1971 led to creation of Bangladesh (previously east pakistan) and surrender of 90,000 pakistani soldiers

Simla agreement was signed in 1972 to resolve the long standing border disputes and Indo-Pak issues.

It recognised Line of control as the boundary between Indian - Pakistan.



It is considered as a lost opportunity by some ~~to~~ because it failed to conclusively resolve border disputes. as India had significant leverage at that

time. India would have gotten Pakistan to agree to better terms.

It was decided that disputes will be resolved bilaterally, but Pakistan has continued to seek international mediation. e.g Recent informal discussions in UNSC on J&K matter.

Cross border terrorism has been promoted by Pakistan as it realised its inability to win in a direct war. (War of attrition strategy).

Simla agreement and Lahore declaration (1999) both have tried unsuccessfully to resolve border disputes.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन हेतु उत्तरदायी प्रतिकर्ष और अपकर्ष कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, परीक्षण कीजिए कि यह भारत में शहरी संक्रमण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रहा है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
State the push and pull factors responsible for internal migration in India. Also examine how it is impacting urban transition in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Internal migration in India is rising with intra state migration dominating equally rural - rural migration (recently released 2011 census data).

(For Rural - Urban migration)

Push factors

① Land fragmentation, agricultural distress, vagaries of monsoon

② ~~stop~~ stagnant rural society and economy - caste based discrimination, stigma towards working women

③ lack of off-farm employment opportunities

④ poor facilities of housing, infrastructure, entertainment, cultural development.

Pull factors

① better opportunities for employment, children's education.

② anonymity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Urban transition

① increasing urbanisation – but mostly in an unplanned manner

② still only 30% urban (compared to 60-70% in Brazil, US)

③ development of slums, congestion of traffic, pollution

④ less public space, rising urban disasters (floods, wall collapse etc)

⑤

Internal migration is an essential part of any modern economy especially the urban ~~bath~~ transition. ~~Bodi of~~ ~~Gobais~~ Migrants provide a major work force being dynamic and flexible.

~~Nehru~~ It is necessary to promote integration and sustainable urbanisation by providing adequate housing, infrastructure and opportunities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के निम्नस्तरीय प्रदर्शन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए। कुछ परिवार नियोजन रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए, जिन्हें जनन स्वास्थ्य परिणामों में सुधार लाने एवं परिवार कल्याण की प्राप्ति के लिए अपनाया जा सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Examine the factors responsible for poor performance of family planning programme in India. Suggest some family planning strategies, which can be adopted for improving reproductive health outcomes and achieving family welfare. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Family planning entails providing awareness, contraception services etc to promote stabilisation in population growth.

India was one of the first countries to start family planning programmes. They have resulted in reduction of total fertility rate to 2.3 (replacement level is 2.1). But they have not performed as expected. (According to UN - India will be world's most populated nation by 2027).

Factors responsible for poor performance

① Unmet need of contraception - lack of availability, lack of awareness, less agency to women, persisting patriarchial attitudes

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Regional disparities - Bihar, UP, MP etc continue to have higher TFR.

(3) Historical - aggressive strategies during emergency era - bad reputation to family planning

(4) poor state of health care services - reports of death / disability after contraception surgeries (eg tubectomy deaths).

(5) lack of funding - Only 1.4% GDP spent by public sector.

Various schemes such as RCH, ~~RMCH~~ RMNCH+A, NRHM etc aim to promote family planning services

(1) Better availability of OCPs, condoms etc by ASHA, ANM etc.

(2) Awareness generation via NGOs, SHGs

(3) Education and late marriage

(4) promotion of vasectomy (currently

only 2% , rest 98% tubectomy)

(5) Value of girl child need to be emphasised.
e.g, Beti Bacho Beti Padhao.

(6) Certain practices such as deliberate communalisation of family planning issues should be avoided to prevent negative attitude.

This will help India in achieving both SDG 1 and 2.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाएं गरीबी का अनुभव एक भिन्न रूप में और अधिक तीव्रता से करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में गरीबी के स्त्रीकरण में योगदान देने वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस समस्या से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Women experience poverty differently and more acutely as compared to men. In this context, explain the socio-economic factors, which contribute to feminization of poverty in India. How can this problem be tackled? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Intra family poverty is a concept where women and children can be more poor than adult males of the same family.

Social factors -

① Patriarchial attitude with women being valued less → lower emphasis on education (especially 2°/3°), low expenditure on health and lower life expectancy, e.g women are last to eat in families (receive less nutrition e.g milk/ egg/ pulses etc.

② inhibition to development of agency - lack of empowerment, unable to form groups with like minded women - lower participation in decision making about own lives - especially

due to early marriage, frequent pregnancies (e.g decision regarding use of contraception).

(Economic)

① Agriculture - male migration - women farmers unable to access resources due to lack of ownership, skills - non-women friendly mechanisation

② industry - women work jobs paid less (eg spinning by women vs weaving by men) - continue to be employed in low paying subsistence jobs - vicious cycle.

③ services - lack of proper education, training, stereotyping of gender roles.

④ Declining labour force participation rate (only 22% vs 72% for men) due to rising crimes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Urgent to tackle this at ~~women~~ poverty alleviation of women has a multiplier effect on broader society and economy.

① Active ~~reduction~~ increase in secondary / tertiary education enrolment, skilling, training

② Value education, awareness to tackle attitudinal issues

③ implementation of laws such as ~~sex~~ prevention of sexual harassment at work act, maternity benefit act

④ proper technology - women friendly machines via custom hiring centres, credit, insurance ~~etc~~ extension etc.

⑤ empowerment of women sarpanchs

⑥ promotion of self help groups.

~~Q. Wom~~ Women are more vulnerable to poverty and but giving them opportunity to come out of their shackles ~~with~~ is essential.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. भारत में क्षेत्रीय विषमताओं के अस्तित्व हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को उदाहरण सहित रेखांकित कीजिए। इन्हें दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Giving examples, highlight the reasons behind existence of regional disparities in India. Suggest some strategies to address them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Regional disparities in India in ~~to~~ persisting and even worsening in some cases. as pointed out by Economic survey 16-17.

Regional disparities and some of the possible reasons :-

(1) Hinterland and coastal states -

~~Differ~~ Disparities in Human development Index parameters with lower health status, educational achievement and living standards in hinterland states.

→ Historical disadvantage - colonial policies based on trade favoured port based locations

→ administrative - lower capacity - lower utilisation of fund - misgovernance

→ political - poor implementation of land reforms - no green revolution in eastern and north-eastern India - entrenched caste inequalities.

→ economic - location factors of industries display inertia due to presence of market and established infrastructure.

(2) Within regions - some naturally disadvantaged regions such as drought prone vidarbha, Rayalseema, Bundelkhand regions.

(3) North eastern India - Unique difficulties - multiple tribal groups - difficult terrains - international border disputes - lack of connectivity with mainland (Siliguri corridor)

These disparities need to be addressed urgently to achieve sustainable growth.

Some possible strategies

(1) Area based differential approach depending on opportunities and constraints

e.g Organic farming, food processing in N-E and Himalayan state.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- ~~starting~~ Green revolution in eastern and N-E India with enhanced focus (as suggested by Shanta Kumar committee)

(2) Universal education - with good educational outcomes and skilling - ~~promotion~~

(3) Financial inclusion → insurance, remittance

(4) promotion of services based industries in tier 2, tier 3 towns - eg BPO scheme.

(5) Holistic disaster management

(6) Cooperative and competitive federalism

(7) Democratic decentralisation - Finance commission grants accordingly to be provided.

(8) Monitoring and evaluation of local government functions along with training and awareness.

(9) promoting integration, welfare of migrant workers.

These are necessary for political and social stability and inclusive growth of nation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. भारतीय मानसून को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इसकी भविष्यवाणी करना क्यों कठिन है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting different factors affecting Indian monsoon, explain why it is difficult to predict it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Monsoon means reversal of wind's direction with changing season.

Factors affecting Indian monsoon

① Location of Inter Tropical convergence zone:- Due to intense heating of Tibetan plateau and Indian northern plains from April to June (when sun is vertically over Tropic of cancer)
→ creates low pressure

② Jet stream :- location of subtropical westerly jetstream over Tibetan highland
- unless it moves northward - ~~westerlies cannot move to~~ ITCZ cannot shift.

Some temporary jet streams - Somali ~~easterly~~ jetstream ; low level easterly jet stream also influence monsoon

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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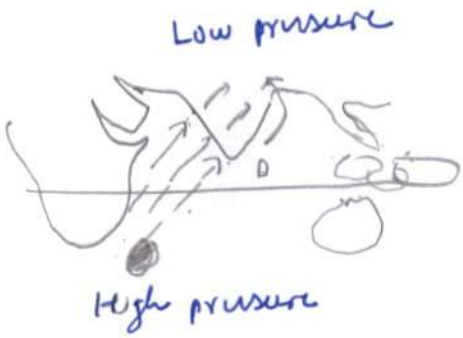
③ El nino, La-nina condition -

El-nino condition → low pressure in eastern pacific disrupts walker cell and decreases Indian monsoon

~~La~~ La-nina - opposite of el-nino - increases monsoon in India

④ High pressure in mascarene high - increase moist wind flow towards Indian subcontinent

⑤ Himalayas - prevent northerly cold winds from siberia ~~to~~ from reaching Indian subcontinent.



There can be many more factors which are incompletely understood or not understood at all. Convergence of all

these factors lead to complex Indian monsoon conditions - associated with late/early arrivals, breaks, lower/higher rainfall etc.

Indian Meteorological Department has made amazing advancements in prediction, but still finds it difficult to be accurate. Climate change has further exacerbated these conditions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. उन परिस्थितियों के मध्य अंतर कीजिए जिनमें उष्ण कटिबंधीय और बहिरुष्ण कटिबंधीय चक्रवात उत्पन्न होते हैं, आगे बढ़ते हैं, पूर्ण विकसित होते हैं और समाप्त होते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Differentiate between the conditions in which tropical and extra-tropical cyclones originate, move, mature and decay. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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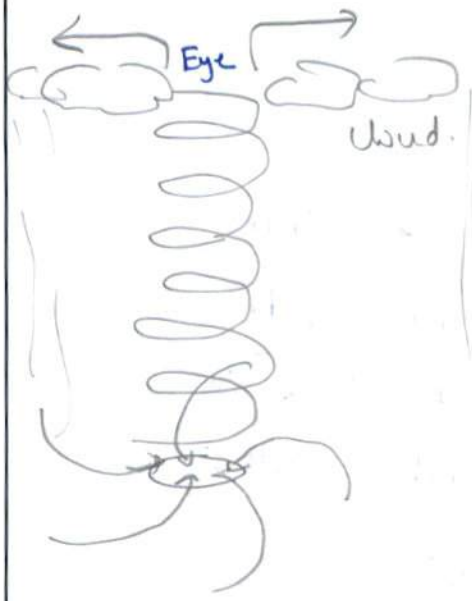
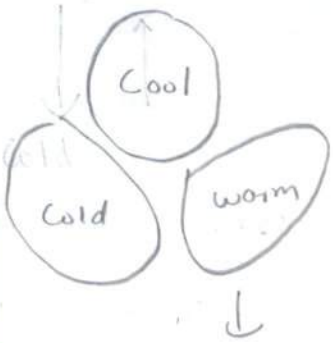
Cyclones - are characterised by low pressure centre with converging winds (anti clockwise in northern and clockwise is southern hemisphere) associated with high velocity winds and rainfall.

Tropical Cyclone - 30° North and South of equator.

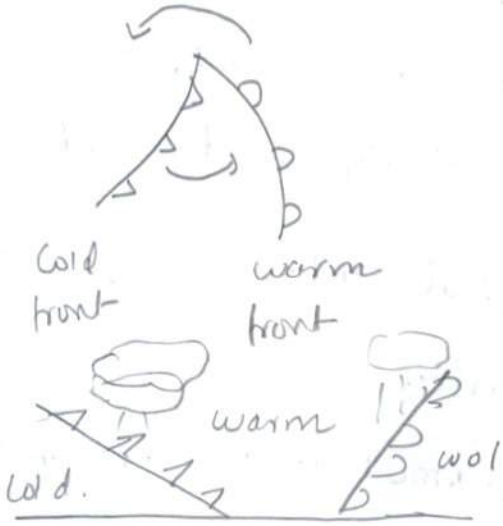
~~Ex~~ Extra tropical (Temperate cyclones) - higher latitudes.

Tropical	Extra tropical
Origin	Origin
prerequisites —	- influenced by jet-streams
- Pre existing ~~differences~~ disturbance in tropical Ocean (for moisture)	- can occur on land and oceans
- Coriolis force - closed isobar with low pressure	- associated with front formation.
- low vertical wind shear	
- unstable condition, spin (vorticity),	



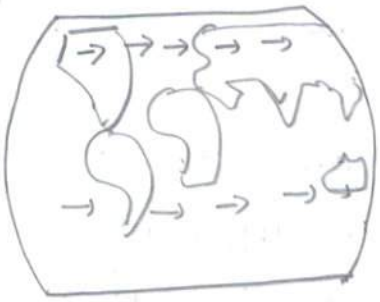


Airmass



movement

From east to west



from west to east

maturation

at tropical cyclones move over ocean they gather moisture

~~Trop~~ Temperate cyclones can move over land as well →

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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and increase in intensity

→ make land fall

→ a/w winds, rainfall storm surges

Dissipation

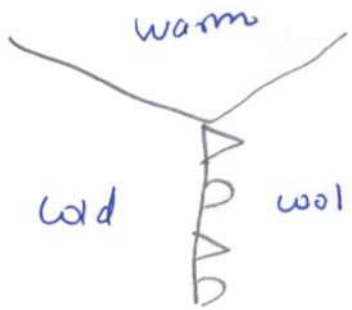
→ on land - source of moisture cut

↓

dissipate

associated with cumulonimbus cloud and heavy rainfall on cold front and stratus on warm front

→ occluded front



warm air mass lifted

↓

gradient between cold and cool not much → so dissipates

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (1449)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 044930

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : NIDHI THAKUR

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Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24/8/19

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre PATNA

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

24-8-19

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (1449)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उच्चतर न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाने के अपने गुण और दोष हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Bringing higher judiciary under the ambit of RTI has its own merits and demerits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Role of RTI in ushering transparency is unquestionable. But, whether higher judiciary should be under its ambit is often debated.

Judiciary is NOT one of the exempted organisation under section 24 (schedule 2). But certain limitations have been placed by SC regarding appeals, time limit, penalty etc. on the RTI's implementation when it comes to supreme court.

Merits of implementing RTI —

① Transparency - Judiciary is already a public forum. Internal processes of higher judiciary, though, are opaque for e.g - collegium system of appointment (supreme court now puts collegium proceedings online)

② Accountability - No system of accountability barring impeachment - RTI will

table corruption, politicisation, unethical behaviour.

Demerits

① Independence – adverse remarks against a candidate up for judicial appointment – if made public – will make her/his position difficult – hamper independence

② certain decisions are strategically sensitive – provisions in RTI are there to blackout certain portion – thus provide information.

So SC/HC judges have started making suo moto declarations of wealth also. Thus, RTI can be implemented to Judiciary while providing for certain exceptions to maintain independence.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. भारत में अधिकरणों ने न केवल कुछ ऐसी समस्याओं को दोहराया है जिनसे हमारी न्यायपालिका ग्रसित रही है, अपितु कुछ और समस्याओं को जोड़ा भी है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Tribunals in India have not just replicated some of the problems that our judiciary suffers from but added a few more. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tribunals are a form of quasi judicial bodies specifically mandated to adjudicate upon certain issues (estabished under article 323 A, 323 B)

Main purpose of tribunals was to ensure flexibility (following principle of natural justice), reducing cost, preventing delays, promoting specialisation for technical issues (eg National green tribunal, securities appelate tribunal)

But tribunals have replicated the problems that our judiciary suffer from :-

i) Delays - due to repeated adjournments, no innovation in process

ii) no specialisation - officers from administrative services are appointed to technical tribunals also

iii) decreased access - due to limited location

Additionally, a few ~~pr~~ new problems have arisen :-

① lack of independence as tribunal judges don't have same constitutional protection as regular judges e.g. Finance act 2017-18 - excessive control by judiciary.

② Tribunalisation of justice - due to proliferation of numbers

③ multiple appeals after L. Chandra Kumar division of supreme court to allow HC appeal

There is a need to make tribunals relevant and effective. Law commission recommendations to have a common, independent appointing, monitoring and regulating authority can be implemented.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों का प्रयोग सदैव उन उद्देश्यों के लिए नहीं किया जाता है जिन्हें पूरा करने हेतु वे अभिप्रेत थे। इस संदर्भ में, हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में इन विशेषाधिकारों को संहिताबद्ध करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Parliamentary privileges are not always used for the aims they were intended to serve. In this context, discuss the need for codification of these privileges in light of recent developments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Parliamentary privileges are a set of individual and collective privileges provided to individual members of parliament and the house as a whole under Indian constitution to maintain dignity and authority of house and to enable it to function properly without hindrance.

But, these privileges are often used to curb dissent and freedom of speech. Principles of natural justice and separation of power are violated - as parliament acts as a judge in its own cause. Excessive punishments are also awarded - affects right to life and liberty.

Privileges have not been codified and are thus open to misuse especially in the absence of judicial review. There is a need to codify them to declare :- offences which are genuine

- define punishment
- exempt true reporting / genuine criticism

for e.g in Karnataka, 2 journalists were imprisoned for making adverse remarks. Such practices violate the rule of law principles. Parliamentary privileges should be codified.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. एक मत यह भी है कि राज्यपाल का पद अपनी प्रासंगिकता खो चुका है और इसे समाप्त किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
There is a point of view that the office of Governor has outlived its relevance and needs to be abolished. Critically examine in the current context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian constitution envisages a dual role for Governor → head of state (parliamentary system of government in state also)

→ Agent of centre to ~~maintain~~ ensure that state ~~govt~~ governments are carried according to provisions of constitution.

Issues with the office of governor

① Politicisation - not an unbiased impartial office
e.g role of governors in ~~complimentary~~ recommending president's rule without due process (2006- Buta Singh in Bihar)

② Against principles of federalism - e.g Reservation of bills under art 201 ~~gov~~

③ conflict with democratically elected government - art 163 expressly provides for constitutional discretion - can be

misuse during appointment of chief minister in hung assembly
e.g contested in Goa, Karnataka assembly rolls.

- ~~[illegible]~~ sending of messages to assembly e.g most recently in Karnataka assembly during defection issue.

Still office of governor holds its relevance by ensuring uniformity to Indian federalism
Various committees such as Sarkaria commission, Punchhi commission have recommended measures to improve the functioning of this office :-

① Appointment of non political persons in consultation of chief minister of state

② providing security of tenure to increase independence from union government

etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. क्या सिविल सेवाओं में पार्श्व प्रवेश, भारत में नौकरशाही की प्रभावी कार्य पद्धति में बाधक चुनौतियों को दूर करने का अचूक समाधान है? परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Is lateral entry in civil services the panacea to address the challenges, which hamper the effective functioning of bureaucracy in India? Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Induction of ~~civil~~ ~~experts~~ outside experts into civil services usually at mid career level is called lateral entry. Recently, 9 Joint secretary levels officers have been appointed by DOPT.

Challenges that hamper effective functioning of bureaucracy in India are multidimensional.

① Entry and recruitment by a single exam without any prior Public administration training

② Training - short term - one time - should be repeated at interval

③ generalist - this is one of the major challenges of recent times due to emerging developments of urbanisation, digitalisation, globalisation, rising role of private sector and civil society (even in traditionally government domains), environmental degradations etc.

To tackle this domain specialisation especially at ~~devis~~ policy making levels are required. One option is lateral entry, another is early domain specification ~~by~~ based on higher education qualification or service experience and then retaining the officer in same domain.

(4) focus on process rather than result

- clearly defined institutionalised goal declaration - monitoring the result - making them public.

Thus, the multidimensional challenges need multidimensional solutions. Lateral entry is no panacea. Further issues of transparency and equity (affirmative action) in appointment need to be considered too. Thus, transparent induction of experts into civil services is one of the solutions for effective functioning of bureaucracy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं (CSS) के प्रति राज्यों की शिकायतों को रेखांकित करते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि सरकार ने किस प्रकार इन योजनाओं को तर्कसंगत बनाने का प्रयास किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the grievances of states towards Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), explain how the government has sought to rationalise these schemes. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (PMJAY) का भली-भांति शुभारंभ हो चुका है और यह योजना बहुत सारी संभावनाएँ रखती है, हालांकि इसे सफल होने के लिए कई चुनौतियों को दूर करना होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The PM Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) has begun well and holds a lot of promise, however it needs to address multiple challenges to become a success. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PMJAY yojana → includes developing 1.5 lakh Health and wellness centres (HWC) and providing insurance (upto ₹ 5 lakh/year) to 10 crore families.

It has already succeded in providing insurance to lakhs of patients who received benefits ranging from cataract surgery to cancer treatment with minimum hassles.

It holds a lot of promise for improving health indicators of India

i) primary care - affordable, accessible care for both communicable / non communicable diseases at HWCs

ii) tertiary care - through insurance at both government and inducted private hospitals

iii) Pan India coverage

Multiple challenges, that needs to be addressed

(1) Supply side - ~~PMJA~~ PMJAY will increase demand without consistent increase in supply of hospitals, doctors, infrastructure

(2) Legal judicial regime to tackle inevitable insurance frauds / malpractices

(3) cost of packages - too low to attract private hospitals

(4) Rural-Urban divide - lack of proper referral services in rural India

(5) Federalism - health being a ~~health~~ state subject, scheme may be seen as encroaching on autonomy

(6) increased burden on megacities such as Delhi with further fall of quality in deficient states as insurance money will be given to states where patient receives treatment

(7) Public hospitals will continue to receive budgetary support - discrimination against private sector

(8) Above all, proposed funding is not sufficient.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) विधेयक की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को रेखांकित करते हुए, संसद द्वारा इसे शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पारित किए जाने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting its key features, examine the need for the passage of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill by the Parliament at the earliest. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Transgender persons are those whose gender do not match with the one that is assigned to them at birth.

Transgender (protection of Rights) Bill was introduced after supreme court guidelines in NLSA judgment.

Key features include :-

① Self identification - confirmed by a committee headed by District magistrate

② prevention of discrimination → punishment

③ criminalisation of forced beggary and prostitution

4) protection from abandonment by families

5) provision of equal opportunities

6) a national body for grievance redressal.

⑦ Defines Transgenders properly.

There is an urgent need to pass the bill. But certains provisions which were in SC guidelines should be included

e.g reservation in public employment. (e.g Kerala govt)

~~Issues~~ Further, need to reform civil laws which assume binary gender division (e.g marriage, adoption etc).

Preservation of autonomy of transgenders should be protected (blanket criminalisation of bugary, prostitution - unfair).

Thus along with passing the bill, there is a need to mainstream, educate and skill transgenders to achieve their inclusion.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. बदलते समय के साथ भारत की अपने प्रवासियों के साथ संलग्नता भी परिवर्तित हुई है। प्रवासियों से संबंधित सरकार की नीतियों के संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
With changing times India's engagement with its diaspora has also undergone a change. Explain in the context of government policies on diaspora. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's diaspora is a diverse and dynamic group with a large presence all over the world (2nd largest diaspora in the world).

With changing times, characteristics of diaspora have changed

i) increased number

ii) increased number of white collar professionals

iii) rising political influence in foreign countries.

iv) more 2nd generation PIOs.

Thus India's engagement as also changed

i) No more brain drain concept — rather diaspora is seen as a valuable resource for technology, trade, invest-

must transfer.

ii) role in shaping domestic countries' policies - as Indian diaspora peaceful, hard working, educated - greater role in politics eg. India-US civil nuclear deal

iii) Symbiotic relationship - cultural engagement of diaspora - eg Know India programme

iv) enhanced focus on welfare of vulnerable Indian workers especially in gulf

eg. Pravasi Bhartiya Bima Yojana
mahatma Gandhi pravasi suraksha Yojana

Thus ~~India~~ government policies on diaspora has undergone a paradigm change as seen with better engagement and a more visual and assertive diaspora.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. इसकी अत्यधिक संभावनाओं के बावजूद, भारत के लिए RCEP से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की अनदेखी नहीं की जा सकती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Despite its immense potential, the challenges associated with RCEP for India cannot be ignored. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

RCEP – FTA between ASEAN and its 6 regional partners.

Launched in 2011, but stuck in negotiations.

Immense potential

i) increase trade

ii) integration in value chain

iii) increased investment

iv) better technology

v) increased competitiveness, productivity of domestic economy

vi) export led growth

Challenges

i) more imports than exports – especially harmful for India's MSMEs.

ii) already premature deindustrialisation after ~~91 and~~ LPG reforms

iii) Services based economy - but India's concerns not duly factored in.

Thus India ~~needs to~~ has proposed a differential treatment of Chinese imports (>60 billion trade deficit) to protect its domestic economy. India should do cost-benefit analysis before agreeing.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. राजनीतिक स्तर पर भारत में विकेंद्रीकरण पर्याप्त सफल रहा है, हालांकि राजकोषीय और प्रशासनिक मोर्चों पर प्रगति कई अड़चनों से बाधित रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Decentralisation in India has been fairly successful at the political level, however on the fiscal and administrative fronts progress is marred by several bottlenecks. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian constitution is federal in character and 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment of 1992 have institutionised decentralisation at local governance level also.

At political level, most of the constitutional provisions are mandatory. For e.g establishment of panchayats at 3 levels of village, intermediate and district level. (2 levels in some cases), regular election, reservation for women (1/3rd) and SC/ST (according to population) at ~~both~~ all three levels (both for seats and chairpersons), ~~There~~ establishment of state election commission etc. These steps have ensured political decentralisation, resulting in several positive externalities → enhanced participation, awareness, assertion by Gram sabha.

But on the fiscal and administrative fronts, ~~there~~ there are many bottlenecks as most provisions regarding these are discretionary.

Fiscal – · main source of funds – union grants, state government's loan or grants
- few taxes have been assigned
- funds are of tied nature (not suited to local conditions
- inability of panchayats to ~~en~~ enhance its own resources especially at intermediate/ district level.
- lack of monitoring, evaluation, regular audit
- State finance commission's recommendation - not implemented

Administrative – distribution of functions under 11th and 12th schedule are not adhered to. (even the list is not exhaustive)
- functions and functionaries are not transferred
- difficulty in employing according to need
- lack of training, skill, awareness, infrastructure (especially IT services to enable e-governance)
- coexistence of parastatal agencies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Proper democratic decentralisation on the principle of subsidiarity should be done with devolution of 3F's funds, functions and functionaries. Further, deepening of bond market for urban local bodies, empowerment of Gram sabha, implementation of programs like sabki yojana sabka vikas will lead to effective political, fiscal and administrative decentralisation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. दल-बदल कानून के प्रावधानों का बारंबार उल्लंघन किया गया है और इनकी नियमित रूप से गलत व्याख्या की गई है। परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, दल-बदल कानून को मजबूत बनाने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The provisions of the Anti-Defection Law have been repeatedly violated and are routinely misinterpreted. Examine. Also, suggest measures to strengthen the Anti-Defection Law. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Anti defection law was enacted along with insertion of 10th schedule in constitution to tackle the menace of political defections. which had ~~reached~~ increased at an alarming rate in the late 1970s and 1980s.

It has succeeded to a certain extent but is repeatedly violated due to :-

① discretion of speaker without any time limit on action - disqualifications under 10th schedule are not automatic - may be expedited / delayed depending on political need. ; Bias by the speaker is also possible

- supreme court → opined that action of speaker under 10th is subject to judicial review.

② mass defections - mergers of parties (>2/3rds members joining another party) is allowed. e.g Goa, Sikkim [although splitting disallowed now]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Misinterpretation of act also causes confusion

i) No clarity on role of legislators outside of parliament / state legislature e.g JDU MPs in rajya Sabha.

ii) resignation to from seat to avoid disqualification e.g recently in Karnataka

Various commissions and committees have (e.g 2nd ARC) recommended measures to strengthen anti-defection law.

1) To be decided by president / governor ~~[illegible]~~ on the basis of election commission's advice

(2) maintaining ~~sanctity~~ of sanctity of pre-election coalitions

(3) Ideally, all defecting ~~[illegible]~~ legislators should go before electorate and seek election again to maintain sanctity of political democracy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Legislators' freedom of speech, role to represent constituency → provisions of 10th schedule only for major issues on which party went to polls.

Maintaining political stability, protecting public trust and preventing corruption and criminalisation of politics are some of the aim of anti defection law. SC should be clarified and modified accordingly to achieve these

13. भारतीय संविधान की संशोधन प्रक्रिया कठोरता और लचीलेपन के बीच मध्यम मार्ग का अनुसरण करती है। तुलनात्मक परिप्रेक्ष्य में टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
The amendment process for the Indian Constitution follows a middle path between rigidity and flexibility. Comment in comparative perspective. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Every written constitution needs provision for amendment to keep up with changing socio-political-economic realities. ~~Accor~~ Accordingly, Indian constitution tries to follow a middle path between rigidity and flexibility to provide proper adjustments.

① Rigidity

ⓐ Only ~~Central~~ Union ~~government~~ (parliament) can initiate amendment (except provisions for legislative council). Unlike US, where states also have this power

ⓑ needs special majority (2/3rd of present and voting PLUS half of total membership); certain provisions need consent of 1/2 of state also [US:- requires 2/3rd of states consent]. e.g 7th schedule.

ⓒ No provision of joint sitting.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② Flexibility ⓐ certain provisions can be amended by simple majority e.g 2nd, 5th, 6th schedule (not included under article 368), reorganisation of states [in US, it can't be done]

ⓑ no special body needed; parliament itself initiates and passes amendments.

ⓒ no time limit for states' consent; once given cannot be retracted.

~~ⓓ Fu~~

Further changes have been made by Judiciary by introducing the 'Basic structure' doctrine - where features which are the basic structure, (~~cont~~ cannot be amendment (notably, these have not been defined)

Indian constitution is more flexible than rigid. Indian constitution - amended 109 times, US only 17 times (>400 years) (72 yrs)

Certain constitutions like Canada don't give authority to amend constitution.

But, so far Indian constitution has stood the test of time in achieving ~~in~~ its purpose by allowing amendment procedure which is both rigid and flexible.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. अंतर-राज्य विवादों के निपटान में भारतीय संघवाद की संस्थागत संरचना की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Assess the effectiveness of the institutional architecture of Indian federalism in settling inter-state disputes. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is described as indestructible union of destructible states. Indian federalism has a unitary bias to effectively deal with both centre-state and inter-state disputes.

① There is only one constitution (at Union level) which provides for a common judiciary to adjudicate interstate disputes – original jurisdiction of supreme (and exclusive) court under article 131.

② Inter-state council – under article 263, President can constitute an interstate council to discuss matters of common interest. Sarkaria commission – recommended permanent inter-state council. But only Recommendatory body; infrequent meetings, unable to tackle disputes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Zonal councils – under state reorganisation act, 1956 – ~~nation~~ into 5 zonal councils – (Home minister as chairperson) includes CM / LG of state / UT ; separate Zonal council ~~of~~ for North east.

All these discuss matters, prevent separatism and regionalism. Effective to an extent, still demands for small states persist.

(4) Inter state water dispute – Parliament has the power to ~~adjudicate~~ make laws on ~~Inter~~ these ~~dis~~ matters (article 262). Inter state River water disputes act → prolonged duration, appeals under special leave petition in SC, lack of enforcement e.g Cauvery dispute

River boards Act, 1956 – not even a single river board ~~organ~~ constituted.

(5) Executive bodies like planning commission and NITI Ayog – NITI Ayog has

Specially been tasked with promoting cooperative and competitive federalism. It has been able to achieve common grounds and usher competition, but unable to solve disputes.

(6) Finance commission – ~~Transfer of~~ Although not binding, its recommendations have generally been accepted → financial decentralisation achieved. But states dispute the 'terms of reference' which seems to be favouring northern / southern states (different perspectives).

Inter-state council and River boards act provide one of the most effective fora to institutionalise dispute resolution. Further, resolving delay in judicial process and enforcement of orders are need of the hour.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में हुई हाल की प्रगतियों में सुशासन के युग के सूत्रपात हेतु ई-गवर्नेंस को एक अत्यंत शक्तिशाली साधन बनाने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The recent advances in technologies have the potential to make e-governance a very potent tool for ushering in an era of good governance. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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E-governance → Use of information and communication technology in governance to achieve ~~efficiency~~ good governance.

It has come a long way from computerisation of government departments and website creation. Currently, advances in technology have the potential to transform e-governance.

① Delivery of services :- Use of 5G will allow huge amount of data transfer with ultra low latency → door step services may be available

→ Platform based single window services with minimum hassles (eg G2B services) based on cloud technology backed with massive data storage capacity.

② Decision making :- Data revolution, use of GIS and MIS in government departments -

will lead to evidence-based locally suited decisions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Artificial intelligence and machine learning has the potential to transform how government engages with citizen. For eg exact requirements of farmers / cropping time etc to farmers - improved efficiency.

(4) enhanced outreach - combined use of optical fibre, overhead wires, satellite technology, wi-fi and data band plans to achieve zero digital divide.

(5) India still has a long way to go before it can fully utilise latest technologies for effective e-governance. Completion of Bharat net programme, operation of 4G, enhancing efficiency of existing e-governance structure, securing data safety and privacy should be priority along with developing capacities in new technology.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. यद्यपि भारतीय परोपकारी कार्यों में पहले से कहीं अधिक दान कर रहे हैं, तथापि भारत में परोपकारिता अभी भी प्रारंभिक चरण में है। इस संदर्भ में, परोपकारिता के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में परोपकारिता में रुकावट उत्पन्न करने वाले कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While Indians are donating to charitable causes more than ever, philanthropy in India is still at a formative stage. In this context, highlight the significance of philanthropy and state the factors holding back philanthropy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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philanthropy has the potential to bring about real change in the world

Work done by ~~Rock~~ Rockefeller foundation, Bill and Melinda Gates foundation are an example of what can be achieved.

Indians have a long history of charitable donations in the form of giving alms to the needy. But philanthropy as an institutional way of bringing about reformation is still in formative stage.

e.g. Azim Premji foundation, Akshay Patra foundation

Significance :-

1) wide range of activities especially where government resources are limited and private sector sees no profit - e.g Research in drugs for disease that ~~only~~

are rare or only affect very poor people.

② immediate results with removal of extreme vulnerabilities e.g removing extreme malnutrition or disaster affected population

③ many good causes with potential unable to do work because of paucity of fund - ~~can~~ philanthropy can supplement.

Factors that hold back philanthropy in India :-

① multiple laws, rules on union and state level - e.g Waqf act, societies registration act, ~~Ex~~ State trust acts (such as Bombay trust act)

② opaque management of these ~~nga~~ organisations - funds are diverted to fundamentalist / criminal activities

③ Low per capita GDP

④ lack of accreditation of voluntary

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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sector and community based organisations
- reduced avenues to donate

Q Multistakeholder involvement is required to achieve inclusive growth of India's society. Proper regulation, encouragement to private sector, tax exemption and incentives, value education etc should be provided to promote philanthropy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. भारत में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि एक सुदृढ़ डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य पारितंत्र का निर्माण इस संबंध में कैसे आमूल परिवर्तक सिद्ध हो सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlight the challenges faced in implementation of healthcare schemes in India. Examine how creation of a robust digital health ecosystem can prove to be a game changer in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India continues to perform poorly on human development indices inspite of growth in GDP. Poor implementation of health care schemes is one of the ~~reasons~~ reasons.

Challenges in implementation :-

① Health → a state subject → multiple states have different schemes → interregional disparities e.g Tamilnadu, kerala - better performing.

② lack of fund - only 1.4% of GDP is spent by government on health. Rest is by out of pocket expenditure (>60%)

③ number of doctors (0.6/1000) ; low number of beds and other staff and infrastructure

(4) Indian public health standards not followed

(5) Nylect of primary health care, vaccination

(6) prevalent malnutrition in children and women - more prone to disease

(7) lack of secondary and tertiary infra-structure

(8) proliferation of private urban health care centres which attract most of the talent.

(9) Double burden of infectious (communicable) and non communicable diseases (due to life style changes and pollution)

(10) increasing elderly population with unique needs.

Ro A robust digital health ecosystem with end-to-end solution can be a game changer.

(1) Data collection - provision of resources in resource poor areas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(ii) directed efforts to locally suited needs

(iii) maintenance of health records, disease history - allows better evaluation, reduction in number of diagnostic test (reduced repition), proper medication

(iv) convenience to patients - online registration and appointment.

(v) Better monitoring of presence of doctors/staff - biometric attendance

(vi) maintenance of cold chain - good quality vaccine

(vii) maintenance of supply chain of drugs. e.g in tuberculosis / HIV - reduced defaults / resistance development

Issues - Privacy (e.g maharashtra pathology lab leaks), efficiency.

Digitalisation is no panacea for the ills that plague health ecosystem of India, but it can definitely bring about efficiency and reduce duplication and malpractices.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. भारत के लिए ज्ञान की एक महाशक्ति के रूप में उभरने हेतु, वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली द्वारा सामना की जा रही पहुँच, समता, गुणवत्ता, वहनीयता और जवाबदेही संबंधी चुनौतियों को दूर करना अनिवार्य है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

For India to emerge as a knowledge superpower, it is imperative to address the challenges of access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability faced by the current education system. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has taken massive strides in education with almost 97% primary school enrolement and reduced secondary school dropouts. Almost 700 universities and thousands of colleges mean India has a massive educated workforce spearheading its services economy. But repeated ASER surveys point out poor educational outcomes (eg only 3 out of 4 class VIII students can read class II texts, similar situation in mathematics). Further only 2.3% of workforce is skilled (NSSO survey, 2011). And, >94% of vibrant population has not received technical education.

For India to emerge as a knowledge superpower, it is imperative to tackle the challenges faced by current education system.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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School education

i) good teacher : pupil ratio - but need to improve teacher training, ensuring accountability by monitoring educational outcome, engaging parents

ii) curriculum - more focus on reading/ science / mathematics - critical thinking problem solving

iii) early vocationalisation

iv) management of private sector. regulatory fees, implementing EWS quota effectively.

v) use of technology in teaching, providing early computer training, virtual labs to ensure access.

vi) focus on marginalised sections - especially tribals, minorities.

Higher education

i) ~~ending~~ increasing enrolment - preventing dropout in secondary schools

ii) ending divergence in ~~educ~~ teaching and

research

iii) more autonomy regarding flexible courses and curriculum

iv) enhanced private and public spending on Research and development (only 0.67% of GDP)

v) improving industry academia interface.

vi) increasing global footprint to encourage adoption of international best practices.

Nations that rule the stage of ideas rule the world eg Britain in 18th century, US in 20th and now China. India needs to claim its rightful position in the world stage by enhancing the quality of its education.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. अफगान शांति प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, अफगानिस्तान में शांति और सुलह की प्रक्रिया के प्रति भारत के दृष्टिकोण पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Identify different factors which have affected the Afghan peace process. Also, throw light on India's approach towards peace and reconciliation process in Afghanistan. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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~~Afghanistan~~ Lasting peace has eluded Afghanistan in recent history. Great game of early 20th century (between UK and Russia) to US-USSR rivalry in the late 20th century, have affected ~~to~~ Afghanistan peace process deeply.

Other factors responsible

① local - multiple tribal population e.g afghans, pathans, uzbeks, kurds without any organic cohesion

② Rijonal - role of Pakistan in encouraging Taliban to maintain strategic depth
↳ resurgence (currently holds 40% of area)

③ geographical location in the middle of west and east Asia, and north and south asia. along with land locked location.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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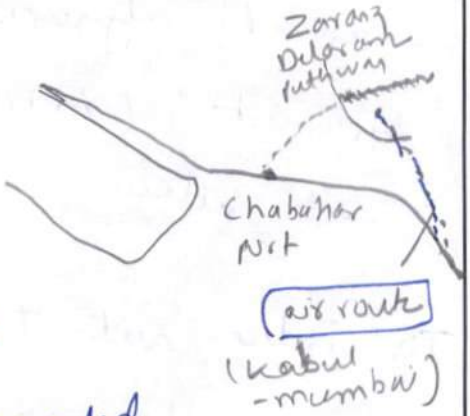
(4) Terrorism – multiple terrorist groups like Al Qaida, Taliban continuously disrupt peace process.

Currently US has been engaged in its longest war (post 9/11) and is looking to withdraw its forces by engaging with all the local (Taliban, national government) and regional (Iran, Russia, Turkey, Pakistan) stakeholders

India's approach in this context becomes significant as India ~~with~~ has direct stakes :- multiple economic, strategic and developmental projects

– ~~connectivity~~ and possible rest in terrorism.



India has always favoured an afghan owned, afghan led process. Recently (2018) India sent delegates to Moscow conference (that included Taliban). India has directed a softening

in stance of not engaging with Taliban and proposed thru conditions :-

I) process should be democratic

II) should include all ~~sectors~~ sections of afghan society (includes Taliban) such as women

III) should be afghan led.

Further India continues to finance development projects - 2nd phase of highway construction

- engagement to operationalise TAPI pipeline
- amend afghanistan Pakistan transit agreement (APTA) to include India
- to allow over land trade.

~~Ita~~ India needs to engage more proactively to shape the peace process which is undergoing monumentous changes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. भारत के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका एवं रूस दोनों के साथ संबंध महत्वपूर्ण हैं, हालांकि इन दोनों संबंधों की अपनी-अपनी चुनौतियाँ हैं तथा इन दोनों शक्तियों के मध्य टकराव से इनमें से कुछ चुनौतियाँ और बढ़ गई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Ties with both USA and Russia are important for India, however, both these relations have their own sets of challenges, and some of these are further accentuated by the friction between these two powers. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Russia - historical ally of India

- reliable in many UNSC resolutions

- support to nuclear + space programme e.g. INK

- unconditional military hardware and software supply.

Challenges - unidimension relationship
↳ on military trade

- no people-to-people contact

USA - historically favoured Pakistan

- recent thaw in coldness

- improved ties

- multidimension relationship - huge Indian diaspora - India has a trade surplus.

- nuclear deal, support in UNSC
military deals (LEMOA, GISMOA)

Challenges

- rising protectionism - H1B visa
  - removal of GSP preferences.

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